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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, April 28, 5.35 p.m.
Mr. Asquith (Prime Minister) and Mr. Balfour supported the Anglo-American arbitration meeting at the Guildhall.

Bombay, 20th April, 6.50 a.m.
The Lord Mayor of London presided at a great representative meeting which was held at the Guildhall.

A resolution was passed in favour of Anglo-American arbitration. The Premier, Mr. H. H. Asquith, moved the resolution, while Mr. A. Balfour seconded it.

London, April 28, 5.35 p.m.
The result of the Thousand Guineas race is as follows:—

1 Atmah.
2 Radiancy.
3 Knockforna.

London, April 28, 5.35 p.m.
King Alfonso has purchased a dozen fine Irish thoroughbreds in order to improve the horses in Spain and popularise racing.

London, April 28, 5.35 p.m.
Aust is to meet Pearce in a competition for the sculling championship of the world in July next.

Tokio, April 29.

The Mongolian tribes have risen against the Government in the neighbourhood of Chitihar (Tsitsihar?), and have defeated the Government troops.

A score of tribes have joined the movement, and have attacked and burned a number of villages. They cruelly tortured the natives, for the most part burning them to death.

On receipt of the news, the Governor of the Amur Provinces at once despatched a large force of soldiers to the scene, and after a fight this succeeded in quelling the outbreak for the moment.

On the way back, however, to headquarters the soldiers were ambuscaded by a large force of rebels, and more than a hundred were killed. The remnant have retired on Tsitsihar.

Tokio, April 29.

The Plague Conference at Mukden closed yesterday.

The various delegates, representing ten separate nations, have left for Peking, where they will be received in audience by His Imperial Highness, the Prince Regent.

Dr. Kitazato, who did such good work during the virulent stages of the outbreak, has been appointed spokesman of the various committees, and will explain to the Regent the results of the conference.

London, May 1, 7.10 p.m.
Mr. Willing Strang, steel founder in a Rangoon firm, left a fortune of £970,624.

London, May 1, 7.10 p.m.
Admiral Percy Scott is retiring.

London, May 1, 7.10 p.m.
Barry beat Albany in the sculling race for the championship of England, by seven lengths to-day.

London, May 2, 7.5 a.m.
The twentieth Dreadnought was launched to-day by Lady Portland at Glasgow.

This is the "Conqueror," of 22,680 tons burden and carrying ton thirteen and a half inch guns.

London, May 2, 7.5 a.m.
Official advices from Constantinople state that the Turkish force under Edhem Pasha encountered and repulsed the Albanian insurgents with heavy loss.

The Turkish force lost forty killed and wounded, but the Albanians suffered much more heavily.

London, May 1st.
At Bar-sur-Aube a demonstration in favour of the inclusion of Aube in the champagne area led to a collision with the police in which several were injured and a number of arrests were made.

Tokio, May 4.

The establishment of two more military divisions, which have been long contemplated by the military authorities, was decided to be enacted from next year. Negotiations are proceeding as to the selection of grounds for the districts. They were busily engaged in con-

Canton, April 29, 2.45 p.m.
The rest of the rebels are still in the city, and the gates have been shut again.

Prefect Li, who was attached to the Finance Department of Canton, has been killed.

After the repulse by the Viceroy's bodyguards and the soldiers of the garrison on the night in question, some of the rebels made for the provincial arsenal, in the vicinity of the Fi Lo temple. On arrival there they met a strong force of police and also a force of the imperialist troops, and a severe encounter took place, with heavy loss to the revolutionaries. Besides, many of them were captured. They fled in all directions, but the police and the imperialists did not give chase owing to the darkness. However, they strongly guarded the arsenal until next morning.

At daybreak, the imperialists searched high and low for the revolutionaries. They located them in a shop dealing in rice, in Ko Yeng Lane. Unfortunately the rebels had already built a strong barricade by putting up hundreds of bags of rice behind the door. Here a deadly and long fight ensued between them; at the beginning, the imperialists were losing ground, and made several unsuccessful attempts to bombard the haunt of the rebels. The bombs thrown by the incendiaries were too dangerous for the imperialists to get near. At 11 o'clock the commander of the besieging troops received orders from H. E. the Viceroy to set fire to the rice shop. This had the desired effect. Over thirty of the rebels were burnt to death, and the others ended their lives by killing themselves with revolvers.

From a reliable source we learn that the rising would have taken place at eight o'clock on the night in question, but it was provoked earlier by the arrest of one of the ringleaders. They knew that their plan had leaked out, and they tried to disperse.

On that eventful day the steamer Wing On carried to Canton hundreds of these incendiaries. After gaining access to the city, they found their game, was up, and to their surprise they saw that the police were quite ready to arrest them.

Under those circumstances they made for the Viceroy's Yamen, as already reported. During the fight they urged the Viceroy's bodyguards to join them to overturn the government and to kill all the Manchus. However, their inducements proved futile. When the conflagration was spreading, the Viceroy collected his seal and some important documents, and escaped by the same way as his family had done. The

Yiceroy was strongly guarded by his bodyguards and the guards of Admiral Li. His Excellency was followed by the Provincial Treasurer and the Educational Commissioner on his way to the Yamen of Admiral Li Chun. The Viceroy was wearing a short black coat.

On arrival there His Excellency saw that his younger son was missing. Subsequently the guards of the Admiral found the youth, and brought him to his father. His Excellency meanwhile had telegraphed to a certain member of the gentry saying that the Canton officials were masters of the situation, and that the seal and all important documents were in his hands. He had no time to feel the absence of his younger son, as he was fully occupied with the situation in order to pacify the minds of the people.

Yesterday afternoon, owing to lack of accommodation in the admiral's yamen, the family of the Viceroy and that of the Admiral were escorted to the outskirts of the city. They went on board a motor launch, Tin On, and proceeded to the gunboat, Kwong Ching, where they are staying on board. His Excellency and Admiral Li Chun were left behind. They were busily engaged in con-

ferring about the search for the rest of the incendiaries. They gave orders to the Captain and Deputy Superintendents of Police to ask their men to assist the troops in going from house to house for the apprehension of the rebels. Soon after the tumult on the night in question, the Canton officials repeatedly telephoned to the Consul at Shantou to give them information of the riots, and at the same time despatched deputies to pacify them. It is reported that an American gunboat has made its appearance at Shantou for the protection of the American subjects.

The morning after the outbreak, His Excellency and Admiral Li Chun respectively wired to Peking and the provinces the news of the tumult, the encounter and the defeat. Afterwards, all the authorities throughout the provinces were requested to pacify the people under their jurisdiction.

It is stated that the ringleader who was arrested was a man of the Pan Yu district. His name is Wu Sum. He has been educated in Japan, has adopted European garb, and is a little over 20 years of age. He was arrested on the afternoon of the day of the outbreak. All his confederates came from Singapore. Between them they had successfully smuggled a lot of arms into Canton. The plot was betrayed by some of the incendiaries.

Yesterday, along the Bund and Wing Ching Street many arrests of suspects were made; all of them were queuous and were attired in European garb. One of the editors of the native press and student of the Kiang Wah Hospital were arrested. Fortunately they were liberated. The suspected rebels when arrested were tried at once and if there was any evidence against them, they were removed to be executed at once. It is feared that many innocent people have suffered the same fate.

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in time and that so many rebels had been killed and brought to justice. The Throne has complied with the Viceroy's request to free the civil and military authorities from blame.

The Throne also praises H. E. the Viceroy for the precautions he has taken before the outbreak, and for the smartness he has displayed in dealing with the situation. As Kwang Tung is a maritime province which has been, and is still being, freely molested by anarchists, the Throne asks H. E. the Viceroy to enforce stringent measures for the apprehension of the revolutionaries so as to prevent the recurrence of the outrage. As regards the rebels in this outbreak, who are still at large, the Throne orders the Viceroy to instruct both the civil and military authorities to try their best to bring all of them to justice. H. E. the Viceroy is further requested to telegraph the names of the officials and troops who had died during the encounter preparatory to allowing gratuities to their families.

London, May 2nd.
A telegram from Sydney states that the Japanese Antarctic Expedition has returned to that port, having been obliged to turn back on account of icebergs and pack ice, and also because most of the dogs had died.

London, May 2nd.
A telegram from Tokio states that the King and Queen of the Belgians have left for London. She was received with a most cordial reception.

London, May 2nd.
There has been a revival of anti-Semitic feeling in Russia.

The people are again agitated over the rumours that the Jews slaughter Christian children for the purposes of their ritual.

Bombay, May 3rd, 7.15 a.m.

By 299 votes to 196 the House of Commons Committee adopted the second principal clause of the Veto Bill, which was published on the 22nd of March, 1910.

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The Japanese Military Mission now at Paris visited the aeronautical park at Versailles, and Messrs. Yamaguchi, Toyoda, and Mioshi travelled to Biarritz by French officers.

London, May 2nd.
It is officially reported that Edhem Pasha's force encountered and repulsed the Albanian insurgents, losing forty killed and wounded. The insurgent losses were heavy.

Bombay, May 3rd, 7.15 a.m.
The German Antarctic expedition sails from Hamburg to-day aboard a specially equipped barque, the "Deutschland," which first proceeds to Buenos Ayres.

Bombay, May 3rd, 7.15 a.m.
News from Tangier states that the French column has left Casablanca and Rabat, for Fez.

All Ghars tribes, who are pro-claiming a Juhad, are excited.

Shameen, May 2, 6.25 p.m.
The west and south gates are now open, but they are very strongly guarded.

The Major-general who was wounded in the recent fight is not dead.

Peking, May 2.
The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has come to the following arrangements with the Board of Foreign Affairs.

1. Sole power to settle diplomatic questions without any interference from the Board.

2. Any questions submitted to the Board for consideration must be attended to by the Board without delay.

3. Sole power to issue foreign loans for the development of the Eastern Provinces.

4. Sole power to appoint advisers.

Peking, May 3.
His Excellency Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphed to the Board of Communications urging the Board to prohibit the people from sending telegrams to or from Canton in private code. The Board has complied with the Viceroy's request.

Bombay, May 1, 7.35 a.m.
A telegraphic communication states that information has been received from Mukden to the effect that the delegations to the Plague Conference have encountered opposition from Chinese doctors as soon as they sought to discuss important questions.

London, April 30th.
A wounded insurgent has surrendered himself to the police and on being questioned discovered the whereabouts of a big deposit of dynamite.

The Viceroy has pardoned the man in view of his confession, and has ordered that other insurgents who turn "King's evidence" shall also be forgiven.

Bombay, April 29, 6.50 a.m.
The Teheran Parliament has discussed the Imperial loan contract, and rejected the Government motion that the second reading of the contract be passed immediately on the ground of urgency.

The result is equivalent to a defeat of the Government.

London, April 28, 2.10 p.m.
A telegram from Tangier states that the bold attempt of M. Boisset, the French Consular Agent at Alcazar, escorted by troops, to take money and ammunition supplies to Major Bremond has proved unsuccessful. Major Bremond, who is marching with the Malhalla to the relief of Fez, was recently reported to be detained by floods and exhaustion of ammunition; and his force, which is thirty miles from Fez, is now reported to be cut off from relief.

The flying column mentioned in the telegram of the 25th is three thousand strong but cannot reach Fez in less than ten days even if unopposed.

A letter received in Madrid from Fez via Ceuta states that the Europeans there, disguised as Moors, have taken refuge in the French Consulate. They had been there three days unable to leave, as the city was a prey to anarchy. It was feared that the provisions at the Consulate would give out.

There is an unconfirmed report from Tangier that Major Bremond has been killed.

London, April 30th.
The British super-dreadnought battleship cruiser "Princess Royal" was launched at Barrow yesterday. The Duchess of Fife performed the christening ceremony. The "Princess Royal" has a tonnage of 26,300 tons, and will be armed with 13-12 inch guns.

Bombay, May 1, 7.35 a.m.
The French President (M. Fallières) has returned from Toulon.

The Berlin semi-official "Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" hopes events will permit France to adhere to the Morocco programme. Any transgression of the Algeciras Act will have bad consequences which cannot be disregarded.

Bombay, May 1, 7.35 a.m.
The German Gunboat "Hils" stationed at Hongkong has been ordered to Canton.

Peking, May 3.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Viceroy Li of Yunnan saying that the frontier dispute has been amicably settled with the British Government without any injury to China's prestige. The Board also instructed the Viceroy to notify the public of the settlement of the dispute. The Board further stated in the telegram that the terms of the agreement were not for publication.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shamoon, May 5, 12.5 p.m.
Ng, a Chinese official attached to the Military Training Department, kicked a bomb last evening, which had been placed on the ground.

One of his legs was blown off, and several persons, who were in the immediate neighbourhood, were wounded. The official is in hospital.

Tokio, May 5.
It is reported here that the Japanese gunboat, Uji, which has been stationed in the Yangtze, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Canton with the object of affording protection to Japanese subjects domiciled there.

The Uji received her orders at Nanking.

Singapore, May 5, 1.45 p.m.
The death occurred here to-day of Mr. William MacBenn, the local agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

The head office of the Society of which Mr. MacBenn was Singapore Agent, is located here, the Hongkong Committee being Messrs. C. W. Durbash, Chairman, H. Becker, G. Schudel and W. A. Greig.

Bombay, May 5th, 7.35 a.m.
A Paris telegram states that immediately Bremond arrived at Fez, the troops scattered and attacked the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. Foodstuffs and ammunition are still urgently needed.

Bombay, May 5th, 7.35 a.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George introduced an elaborate scheme for insurance against invalidity, sickness and unemployment. It is proposed that workpeople be compelled to contribute, men fourpence, women threepence weekly, deductible from wages.

The State will contribute two pence and the employers three pence. Regarding unemployment, it is proposed to deal only with the engineering and building trades. In these it is proposed that workmen and employers be compelled to pay two pence halfpenny each week, the State to bear one-fourth of the total cost.

London, May 4th.
It is telegraphed from Paris that the battleship received from Fez, dated April 28th, report that Major Bremond arrived there on the evening of the 28th after four days' continuous and victorious fighting.

He lost 30 killed and missing.
He left the tribes in the rear unsubdued.

The road to Tangier remains out.

London, May 4th.
A message from Ciliang states that five battalions under Edouard Pashu marching from Gusingo to Tuzi were attacked by Albanians in a narrow defile and suffered severely.

They were compelled to retire and the insurgents re-attacked Tuzi.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

FATSHAN QUIET.

REBELS RETURN ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO POLICE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 3rd.
When the revolt broke out at Fatshan, the people were neither threatened nor maltreated. The rebels stationed some men in each shop dealing in rice and samshu, and stopped the shop people from sending up the price of the foodstuffs. After their defeat by the Imperialists at noon on the 1st instant, they quietly returned to the Lok Chung market and paid restaurant proprietors for the supply of meals during their stay in the place. At the same time they returned all the arms and ammunition which they had seized to the local police. Fatshan is quiet at present and the place is strongly guarded. The police and the troops of the garrison are taking turns to patrol the place.

Peking, May 2.
Prince Tai Tao, First Lord of the Admiralty, has decided to go to Chuan Shan, in Chokhing, next month with a view to making it a naval base.

Peking, May 2.
It is reported that the Board of Foreign Affairs has granted Russia independence of trade in the neighbourhood of Chili and Tientsin.

It is rumoured that a rising in the capital is contemplated.

All the imperial princes, dukes and high officials have increased their bodyguards and armed their horse guards.

Peking, May 2.

It is reported that a number of native journalists have been arrested in Peking in connection with the anarchist movement.

Peking, May 2.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has requested the Army Board to supply a quantity of arms for the reorganization of the recruits in the Eastern Provinces.

Peking, May 2.

A rising is reported in Hunan. Every precaution has been taken by the military and civil officials to prepare for any emergency.

Peking, May 2.

The Peking Government has decided to allow the Chinese Minister to Japan to return to Tokyo, and to appoint Chu Yu Lam, the former Under Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, as Chinese Minister to St. Peter'sburg and Treasurer.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, April 28.
A certain censor informed the President of the Board of Communications of the negotiations for a big foreign loan and the country was affected as a consequence.

The censor demanded that the text of the agreement of the loan be published for the information of the public.

The memorial was held over.

Peking, April 28.

The President of the Board of Communications proposed to engage foreign financial advisors for the Communication Bank. It is reported that the Tai Ching Bank will follow suit.

Prince Uhan will leave for London on the 3rd of the next month to attend the Coronation of King George.

Peking, April 28.

The Foreign Ministers in Peking, owing to the reckless way in which bank notes have been issued by the Government Banks and the official specie banks, have requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to put a limit to them.

The Board has accordingly notified them.

Canton, April 29.

It is reported that Brigadier General Ho Pun Cheung, who led the garrison, has died from the wounds received in the encounter.

At 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, there were still some more revolutionaries at large, and they fought the Imperials at Chong Yuen Bridge, suffering heavy loss.

Peking, May 1.

The Board of Communications has decided not to abolish the different post stations for the present.

Peking, May 1.

All the foreign ministers in Peking strongly objected to China engaging financial exports from Japan.

Peking, May 1.

The Chinese students in Europe and America have telegraphed to Peking objecting to the flotation of foreign loans, and the engagement of foreign financial advisors to the Tai Ching Bank and Communication Bank.

Peking, May 2.

A telegram has been received here by the Grand Council from the Governor of Shantung, conveying serious and disturbing information.

His Excellency reports that strong bands of revolutionaries have collected at Chingchowfu and Chosoo, and are marching on the capital, Tsinan.

Peking, May 1.

The International Plague Conference at Fengtien in Manchuria has been closed for its sessions and the representatives are on their way to Peking to be received by the Throne. They are expected at the capital to-morrow.

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Peking, April 30.
Ever since the Councillors of Canton, U. S. M. C., and all the others are strongly guarded.

The Grand Councillors have requested the Throne to cancel the coming theatrical entertainments in the palace, and also to postpone the date for taking up royal residence in the Summer Palace.

The Grand Councillors have also instructed all the maritime and riverine provinces to take every precaution against an outbreak.

The Prince Regent is very anxious about the present situation, and has had several private conferences with Prince Tai Tsun and Tao, and the President of the Army Board, to consider the best measures for suppressing all risings.

Canton, May 2, 1.30 p.m.

The city gates were opened again this morning.

Canton and Fatshan are quiet.

Canton, May 2, 11 p.m.

This afternoon His Excellency, Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has received a telegram from the Army Board saying that five cruisers have been dispatched from the Southern squadron for Canton.

Canton, May 2, 12 p.m.

The notorious brigand chief, Luk Lan Ching, led one thousand of his followers to Siu Po from Lok Chung market. At Siu Po they opened fire on the gunboats patrolling that place. They then proceeded to Fatshan and at "Spider Hill" set fire to the barracks of the braves. Yesterday they were defeated by the troops and retired to Lok Chung market.

Canton, May 2.

As soon as the Admiralty at Peking heard of the rising in Canton, wire was received by H. E. the Viceroy that the cruisers "Hai Chi" and "Hai Yang" had received orders to leave for the South to maintain order. Before the tumult was subdued, H. E. the Canton Viceroy telephoned to General Lung Chai Kwong at Kwong Si ordering the despatch of the guard boats (stationed in the waters of Nan Ning to Canton) and assistance in the suppression of insurrection.

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Canton, May 2.

The telephonic lines and poles in the city, and in front of the Viceroy's yamen have been badly damaged by the insurgents. Many lines were cut, and the poles burnt or pulled down.

Evidently, these have been down with a view to suspending communication. Yesterday H. E. Admiral Li Chun sent out thirty soldiers from the garrison to go round with the workmen of the Telephone Department, to carry out the necessary repairs to the lines, and erect new poles.

When the workmen climbed up the poles to mend the lines, shots from an unknown distance passed over their heads. The predicaments was too much for the workmen who descended as quickly as they could. The occurrence was at once reported to the Admiral, who sent out more soldiers from the garrison to give the workmen protection. This time they were not interrupted in the work of effecting repairs to the lines.

Peking, April 30.

The Empress Dowager has told Prince Ching that the daily expenses in her summer residence, the Summer Palace, will be Tls. 13,000.

Peking, April 30.

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Peking, May 2.

It is reported that a number of native journalists have been arrested in Peking in connection with the anarchist movement.

Peking, May 2.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has memorialized the Throne, praising the usefulness of Viceroy Li of Yunnan, in dealing with the frontier disputes. The new Viceroy said that Viceroy Li had maintained a firm attitude in dealing with those frontier questions and on no account should the Throne accept his resignation. The Prince Regent was of the same opinion.

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Peking, May 2.

The Peking Government has decided to allow the Chinese Minister to Japan to return to Tokyo, and to appoint Chu Yu Lam, the former Under Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, as Chinese Minister to St. Peter'sburg and Treasurer.

Peking, April 30.

A meeting of the Princes and high officials was held in the presence of the Throne, this morning, to discuss the formation of the New Cabinet.

Peking, April 30.

Japan, Belgium and Holland are trying their best to influence China to engage financial exports from their respective countries.

Peking, April 30.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has strongly recommended Shi Shiu-ka to be the Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg.

Peking, April 30.

A certain Grand Councillor has recommended Yuan Shih Kai to the Chinese Minister to Peking.

Peking, April 30.

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Peking, April 30.

A certain Grand Councillor has strongly advised Yuan Shih Kai to return to office and help to save the nation from ruin.

Peking, April 30.

It is reported that Yuan Shih Kai has agreed.

Canton, May 1, 10 a.m.

The revolutionaries are spreading over the country side, and assisted by brigands are murdering and pillaging the towns along the West River.

Canton, May 1, 10 a.m.

News has been received that a lawless band has destroyed the yamen of the Assistant Prefect of Fatshan and have looted the town.

The band then passed on to Shihsing and there murdered the Prefect and attacked the town, looting every place they came to.

Canton, May 1, 12 o'clock.

The gates of the City have again been closed and no one may leave or enter Canton.

Canton, May 1, 12 o'clock.

The Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway has suspended traffic.

Canton, May 1, 11 a.m.

The two Chinese gun-boats, Kiang Tai and Kiang Hong, while patrolling the West River came in sight of the brigands under Luk, as the latter were advancing on Fatshan.

A brisk fight ensued. The gun-boats heavily bombarded the band and killed at least two hundred, wounding many more. The brigands replied with a spirited fire, and despite their heavy losses pushed on to Fatshan, which they sacked.

Canton, May 1, 12 o'clock.

Outside Fatshan the brigands met the Imperial troops at Tung-shi Bridge, and a

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

FAMINE RELIEF.

(26th April.)

From time to time certain provinces in China suffer under the hand of gaunt and terrible Famine, and the wealthy nations of the earth come forward with help, freely given and greatly needed. We have had an example of famine and the charity it calls forth only recently in Kiangsi, and although England and America and the Continental nations willingly subscribed large sums for the purchase of grain, and sent out workers to assist the overburdened missionaries, nevertheless the people died in thousands. Indeed this Kiangsi famine has been the worst for many years; the death roll has been simply appalling, and it is no lack of sympathy that prompts us to ask the question, Is this method of relief the best? We think it is not. The famines continue and the charity continues, but at the best the latter is only a palliative, not a cure. It has never yet lessened the severity of the next famine, while it pauperises the energies of the people—if we may so put it—by removing from their minds the knowledge of the necessity of conserving their natural resources. Instead of realising that they must depend upon their own activities, must depend upon the wealth of the pregnant land, they go on living from hand to mouth in the old, old way, knowing that the foreigner will help them when the gods fail and the harvests are not.

In no way is this better illustrated than by the entire lack of knowledge of the value of China's trees and rivers. The people are absolutely indifferent to the spoliation of their forests, and even more indifferent to the condition of their rivers. In almost every part of China the hills have been denuded of their trees, and what might have been a rich countryside is in consequence scarred by the rushing rains, the alluvial top soil washed away and only the yellow, uncharitable under soil remains. With justice do we call it the Yellow Sea. It is thick with the rich soil of China, the soil that would produce abundant crops, and pluck the people beyond the reach of their great enemy. The rivers, unconserved and unattended, have done as much to produce famine as the rains in an unprotected countryside. No attempt whatever is made to keep them in their courses, and when the waters from the hills locking those natural sponges, the forests, come down the rivers rise and overflow their banks, and wipe out the crops of a whole province. It seems to us that the huge sums of money that have been spent by charitable people on China's famine-stricken peasants might have been better employed and with more lasting effect in teaching them how to avoid the dangers which threaten. Half what has been subscribed in the last twenty years would plant huge tracts of China with trees. It would, again, help largely, at least, to conserve her rivers. Instead of that, a vast sum has been spent with the best intentions in the world, but no permanent result, and next year the same old cry will go up: Millions starving in China! We would like to bear of every mission school in China, and for that matter, every other school as well, devoting at least half its working time to instruction that would bring home to the people some small idea, at least, of the great forces of nature with which they tamper and have tampered for centuries. That indeed would be a good work! We will never cure China of famine by merely gifts of money or grain. We are, indeed, setting a premium on famine by so doing. What is needed is teaching and seed; not cold dollars and cents; and if we recognise our responsibility in producing the latter, that is, if we recognise that we owe a charitable duty to China, we must be consistent and in justice to ourselves and in justice to the people we now pauperise, help them to rise superior to their environment. That is true charity.

ARBITRATION.

(1st May.)

The resolution in favour of Anglo-American arbitration, which was passed by a huge meeting in the Guildhall, as reported by Reuter, marks a very definite step towards universal peace. The two great branches of the great Anglo-Saxon race see eye to eye in this matter. Neither Great Britain nor America want war. Neither is afflicted with militarism, both are "nations of shopkeepers," are clear-headed, recognising fully the horrors of modern war, and for many years past, neither has shown any desire to aggressively extend its possessions. Even without a treaty, they are factors in the march towards peace, but with such an instrument they bring us immeasurably nearer the goal we are slowly but steadily approaching. Although the telegram does not say so, the Guildhall meeting is doubtless the result of the expressions of opinion which have passed between President Taft and Sir Edward Grey, on the former's initiative. The President informed the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that he "had a splendid idea"—at least that is what he is reported to have said—to hasten universal peace. The full description of the President's idea has not transpired, but Sir Edward Grey displayed the utmost eagerness to discuss it with him, so we may suppose it is "splendid." It was practically certain that an arbitration treaty would follow the discussion of the two statesmen, but what else is comprised in the "idea" we do not know. As Mr. Asquith says: "Wait and see."

The ideal of peace is surely and rapidly being adopted by all peoples, and both those modern prophets, Kipling and H. G. Wells, may yet find themselves in the position of weavers of fairy tales whose tales come true. The extension and development of arbitration would certainly put the world under the administration of what Mr. Kipling calls a "Planetary Board of Control," which would deliver judgment on all disputes. It would not interfere in the international affairs of any country, but national officials would be confined to judges and police and a Cabinet of two or three. The dream may come true; there is, indeed, nothing insurmountable in its way, and only national feelings and racial antipathies to check its development. Both, these sentiments, moreover, are less strongly implanted in the human breast now than in other days. We are more tolerant, less sharply divided in ideas, aims and ideals, and the fusion of the races is only a matter of time, time, that is, in terms of world-progress. As surely as America and England have given the rolling ball now impetus, so surely will peace dawn universally.

PATHETIC REVOLUTION.

The trend of all modern civilisation, of all progress, is to intensify the relationship of man and man; so that the crime of our brother, like a stone thrown into a placid pond, causes disturbances far distant from the actual point of contact. The Chinese, more than any nation on earth, "take in each other's washing"; they are entirely interdependent, and therefore, revolution hits the people in all parts of the country. An outbreak in Canton, small though it may be and more a flash in the pan than a serious movement, causes misery over a large area and among people far removed from the scene. The conditions imposed on the people by this abortive attempt are indeed only further proof that revolution has gone out of fashion and out of use. The appeal to the sword is inapplicable to modern life, and the sooner the Hotspurs of China realise this the better. They may, and very likely will, cause riots, but these will not be the expression of a people's hatred of its rulers, but the cry of hungry men and women for food. None the less they will be dangerous, and above all things pathetic, for how can one take seriously a revolution that must degenerate into mere bread riots? We may "lure" at any moment of such occurring at Canton, but to honour them by

calling them anti-dynastic risings, would be ridiculous. The present outbreak may cause a good deal of bloodshed. It will certainly bring misery to the people and that without in the least helping them to an improved Government.

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

(2nd May.)

The plague conference at Mukden, the first of its kind ever held in all China, has now come to an end, and as far as one may judge from the necessarily meagre accounts of its findings it has advanced a considerable distance towards determining the main mediums at least of infection. As we have already stated in these columns, the terrible scourge under which Manchuria and North China groaned was brought upon them from the Mongolian and Siberian fur-hunting tribes. The marmoset was supposed to carry a flea which bred the disease, and we now learn from our cables from Peking that this insect has been subjected to various tests which prove it to be harmful. It is of a species unknown until now to entomology, biting with a fierceness that buries the head in the skin of the victim. The effects are very rapid. Live animals subjected to the bite died more rapidly than even the guinea pig does under similar tests. The Conference has, of course, arrived at other results, but had it not, its convening would have been amply justified by this discovery.

We are as yet ignorant of the suggestions made by the delegates with a view to removing the danger of pneumonic plague from North China. They have arrived at Peking and are being received in audience by His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent. It is not likely that they will arrive at any definite plan for some time, but the little we know of their work calls forth our congratulations. They have done well, and will we are sure formulate a policy that will protect the north from the terrible scourge which so recently visited it. The Central Government, too, has to be complimented on the spirit in which it has approached this problem. It has shown energy, capacity and foresightedness, and has in the few weeks that have elapsed since the Conference met, shown itself in a new light to the world.

USELESS BUT UGLY.

(3rd May.)

The molehill rising of a few disaffected persons at Canton threatens to become a mountain. The "revolution" which practically failed in the beginning has now carried death and destruction to several West River towns. We must blame the Manchu bannermen troops for this. In overwhelming force, they have utterly failed to take the opportunity afforded them by the premature outbreak of the rising, and now they find themselves opposed by a well-armed force, with a war-chest of surprising dimensions, and are faced with what has every indication of being a demoralising little war. We do not for a moment believe that the revolution will attain its object—the overthrow of the Throne—but it would be madness to attempt to minimise its evil potentialities. The "insurgents" have already expended about half a million dollars. They are rich; let there be no mistake about that; rich with the monies sent them by the supporters of the Ching who live in foreign lands. Chinese-American money, Chinese-Straits Settlements money, even Chino-English money is behind the bands now ravaging the countryside around Canton. They are besides possessed of the most modern arms that have been steadily smuggled to them for months, for years past, and we can take no comfort from the fact, that they do not practice the measured march of trained battalions, for they have, once defeated the Imperial troops in something very like a pitched battle—and that after they had been disastrously shelled by gun-boats. The ordered ranks may be breaking, but the courage, the indifference to death is most certainly there, and we must face the certainty of a protracted struggle over a scattered area.

The cause of the present trouble dates back, in reality, to 1905 when the Kaiser, recognizing the advantage of securing the controlling influence in a country whose northern extremity commands the entrance to the Mediterranean, attempted to weaken the status quo of France, and himself gain the coveted position. Having done so the cession of sufficient ground for fortification opposite Gibraltar would inevitably follow. Though this move failed through the Algeciras Conference, yet the work had been done. France no longer held the paramount position that she did, and the Moroccan government has learnt to disregard much which in former years had been attended to. French diplomatic notes have been ignored and the position of the Powers has been considerably discounted from what it was before. Though the Algeciras Conference threw a little oil on troubled waters, matters have gradually progressed towards crisis, and it is little wonder that the French have at last made a move. Unfortunately the

only available tactics now must lead to bloodshed, and that any fighting that takes place, will necessarily be severe and prolonged, can be readily anticipated, when it is noticed that a jihad or Holy War has been preached. This immediately brings to the support of the Moroccan Government every able bodied Mussulman. Tribal hatreds, burdensome taxation, injustice and poverty are all forgotten. It is now no longer a matter in which the common people take an ex parte interest, it is no longer a question of government versus government, but one of religion against a Power. That the Moroccan government are responsible for proclaiming a holy war no one for an instant doubts. It was a strong move; it united the people and secured an immense and fanatic army and the only hope is that the French are sufficiently strong and ably commanded to inflict one decisive blow which will put an end to further warfare, and at the same time reinstate her to the position which she held prior to the interference of other Powers.

THE CORONATION.

(5th May.)

The Coronation Celebrations Committee are to be heartily congratulated upon the excellent programme they have drawn up, the main details of which we published in yesterday's issue. The scheme of illuminations is entirely adequate, and assures Hongkong of worthily marking its appreciation of the important and historic event which we will honour in June next. It is a scheme that embraces every unit in the life of the Colony, and although not yet complete we can readily realise that it will turn the Island of Fragrant Streams into a veritable fairytale on the nights of the celebrations.

The work of the Committee was not so easy as one might suppose. Various interests and peoples had to be reconciled into one harmonious whole. Civilian Europeans, the British men-of-war, the regiments, the merchantmen, the Chinese and Japanese communities, have all been given a place in the programme, and have, indeed, been blended admirably. We join the Committee in expressing the hope that the merchant craft, as far as the exigencies of their duties allow, will assist the warships to illuminate the harbour.

We are a little disappointed that no mention is made in the incomplete programme submitted of a parade of troops, and we cannot imagine that such thing will take place. The suggestion was first made in these columns, and we know that many of our readers endorse it—that it would be no more than fitting that a review of our naval and military forces should be a feature of the principal day. It seems to us that the processions and the bands, the fireworks and the coloured lights would lack the necessary background if the forces of the Crown do not lend to them the dignity which is not intrinsic of coloured lights and similar expressions of public spirit.

The difficulties in the way are probably not slight, but, as we have said before, they are not insurmountable. We hope something will be done in this direction. Few of us here in Hongkong have seen our forces in full review, and the occasion seems a most fitting one to afford the loyal residents of this colony an opportunity of appreciating the men who guard our shores for King and Country.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

The extraordinary adaptability of the Chinese is a characteristic of the potentialities of which are not without interest to a trading and commercial community that has something to sell them. It should indeed be watched carefully in its workings for it is a characteristic that makes for independence, the independence that frees them from the necessity of buying outside the confines of their own land. An illustration comes to us from far away Szechuan, from a little China inland Mission station 1,500 miles from the coast. Here an English medical missionary, Dr. William Wilson, is actually turning out in large quantities every variety of electrical appliance. Dr.

Wilson found it hard to interest the people of his district in foreign studies; they were self-complacent literati of the Confucian school; until he hit upon the happy idea of giving an exhibition of the wonders of electricity. The result was instantaneous. The students, boys of twenty, men of sixty years and more flocked to hear him and later begged him to open a school where they could learn all that there was to be known. That school is now making Winchurt machines, induction coils, telegraph instruments, wireless telegraphy apparatus, batteries, telephones, microphones, galvanometers, electro-magnets, electric motors, and a hundred and one other things; and the students are doing this work with the scanty means at their disposal, the hair springs of broken-down clocks, ordinary copper wire, the brass they can find here and there. So great was the demand for broken-down clocks that, according to Dr. Wilson, the inhabitants of the city "mildly remonstrated, pointing out that their clocks were not getting broken fast enough for Dr. Wilson's requirements. The place where this fairy work is being carried out is a two weeks' junk journey and a five days' overland ride beyond Ichang. It would be almost impossible to bring safely electric apparatus to such a place from the coast. It would probably arrive broken in pieces; but the good people of this distant province are now enjoying many of the comforts of life which electricity has given us.

There is food for reflection in this. The change has been wrought in an incredibly short space of time. A district of large area is now enjoying some of the most advanced benefits of civilisation and modern science, and yet has never seen an example of the necessary machinery except what they have made themselves. Even Dr. Wilson's original exhibits were made by him, assisted by a Chinese blacksmith, a joiner and a tin smith. A people who can do this will not long need what we can sell them.

LAUNCH OF THE "ORION."

The launch took place, Wednesday morning, at the yard of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., of Mr. J. B. Wood's new motor boat, the "Orion." The vessel measures 60 feet over all, has a beam of 12 ft. 6 inches, and a draught of 4 ft. 6 inches. She is to now proceed to Vancouver where she will be fitted with Eastern Standard engines of four cylinders, developing 72 h.p. The craft is painted white with gold lining. Inside every available space has been utilized. The fittings of the saloon are Philippine mahogany, for the after cabin, Japanese oak, and the remainder, teak. The engine room is placed up forward in a separate steel-lined bulkhead, completely isolated from the rest of the ship.

The ceremony of christening the craft was graciously performed by Mrs. Harvey, before a company of guests, among whom were—Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. J. B. Wood, Humphreys, N. K. Davidson, Young, Bailey, J. Meroe, Guy, J. Ross, Ramsay, Pritchard and Harvey.

After the vessel had successfully taken the water the company went on board, where in a short speech Mr. Wood expressed satisfaction with the craft and handed Mrs. Harvey a suitably engraved silver card case, as a memento of the occasion. He also proposed the toast of the builders.

Mr. Bailey in reply pointed out that Mr. Wood had thought out his own plans for the vessel, and so well had he done so that they had to make no alterations. He wished them to drink to the owner, his wife and the vessel.

Mr. Wood suitably replied and thanked him for the memento of the launch, thus bringing a very pleasant function to a close.

This "Ceylon Observer" hears there is a project on foot to start a big Coconut Company and that this is one of the objects of Mr. R. M. Latham's visit to Ceylon. Whether the new company is to be floated in London or Ceylon is not yet definitely known.

INSURGENTS FORCE IGNORANT VILLAGERS INTO RANKS.

REBELS FLEE AT SIGHT OF GUNBOATS.

SEVERE ENCOUNTER.

WIRELESS APPARATUS DAMAGED.

ORDER RESTORED AT CANTON AND FATSHAN.

Canton, May 2.

On the 28th April about two thousand insurgents hauled up their flag of "independence" at Lok Chung market in Shun Tak district. They took possession of the barracks of the local braves and after seizing all the arms and ammunition, took up quarters there. They declared that they would join their party in Canton. Day and night they induced the ignorant villagers to join them and forced them to discard their queues. However, no harm was done to the villagers and they promised them every protection. As the night came on, the gunboats "Kiang-ku" and "Kiang-kung" went rapidly up the river. Rays of the search-light were flashed by the gunboats on to the shore. As soon as the rebels caught sight of the war crafts, they fled in all directions. The following afternoon, they came down in boats from Lok Chung market by way of Lam-sieh and Shok-wan. Their movement was probably a design on Fat Shan. Half way they met the two gunboats "Kiang-ku" and "Kiang-kung." A severe encounter took place. The Kiang-kung mounted the machine guns and opened fire. Over one hundred of the insurgents were killed while some were drowned. The pilot on board the gunboat "Kiang-kung" was shot dead by the rebels besides five sailors. The wireless apparatus installed on board was also damaged. As the rebels were losing ground, they made for the shallow water so as to prevent the gunboats from getting near them. Three hundred of them reached Fat-shan in spite of the heavy loss and landed there. These rebels then set fire to the local military official's yamen and demolished the local police station by throwing bombs. A large number of buildings were enveloped in flames. Ultimately the naval troops managed to land at Fat-shan by some other means and repulsed the rebels. One portion of the rebels escaped to Tung-chai-bridge. There they met the local garrison and the braves. Here a deadly encounter ensued and Commander Ma was killed. Twenty-seven braves met with the same fate. The casualties on the rebel side were heavy. Afterwards they made a hasty retreat. Early yesterday morning Admiral Li Chun dispatched Commanders Wu Chung-yu, Shi Kong-ting and Li Shing-chun with reinforcement for Fatshan by train. On the same afternoon Commander Wu telegraphed to the Canton authorities that the tumult at Fatshan had been subdued and order had been restored. The Commanders will return to Canton within the next few days. On receipt of the telegram of Commander Wu, Admiral Li Chun at once sent out Commander Lam Shing-tang, attached to the Canton recruits corps, with some of his men to go round the city of Canton advising the gentry, the merchants and the public to resume their usual business and informing them that order had been restored in Fatshan. Commander Lam at the same time notified the editors of the local press to publish in their columns that things were quiet both in Fatshan and Canton so as to pacify the minds of the people.

At the same time the Self-Government Society distributed handbills to the same effect for the information of the public.

Telegraphic advice has been received in Tokio of the sudden death of Captain Marble, formerly naval attache to the American Embassy in Tokio. Captain Marble committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his home in Washington on April 4th. He was in Tokio during the Russo-Japanese war and afterwards served in the Philippines. Captain Marble was only forty-two years of age.

OUT LETTER BOX.
THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the "Telegraph."—It is with that agreeable sense of detachment from all responsibility and risks, at once the comfort and qualification which enables the onlooker to see most of the game, that I venture again to offer a few observations on the Council proceedings reported in your issue of yesterday.

The generous reference to "Outsider's" previous letter, made by the hon. Colonial Secretary, more stimulative, perhaps, than merited, may have operated to call forth this additional contribution to the literature on the subject. For few of us are fully conscious of all the determining influences which govern life's simplest activities; and most of us labour under the pleasing fiction that we are able, at times, to add a little to the accumulating volume of human knowledge.

The commercial member of your Legislative Council certainly deserves to be congratulated on having the courage of his convictions. Such virile opposition is distinctively healthful. One may from experience know the necessity, usefulness and resulting advantages of combatting the proposals, plans and policy of Crown Colony Governments. But, on the other hand, it must in fairness be admitted, that wisdom does not always have its springs in unicolor sources. It is not infrequently the case, that the administrative horizon is wider than the commercial view, that the perspective from the official executive standpoint is truer and seen through a more clarified atmosphere, than as discerned from mercantile altitudes, which seldom rise quite above the encircling mists of legitimate trade and vested interests. Indeed, one of the many functions that the officer administering such government is expected to perform, is to foresee possibilities of development, to urge brighter prospects and to lead the way. In the serene calm of his study, unaffected by the periodic fluctuations of commerce, and equally uninfluenced by even cyclonic disturbances in exchange,—that malady of the silver-tongued East,—he is, manifestly, in a more favourable position to judge dispassionately all enterprises conceived for the wider welfare of the people, and to gauge, with greater accuracy, the measure of permissible financial burdens, which the colony ought to carry, alike for its own advancement and, as a guarantee of imperial stability and progress. Our merchant princes, like the founders of all great business ventures which have achieved colossal success, have been trained, perforce, in the school of commercial expediency. They cannot, if they would, escape from the influence of that spirit. The beneficent law of habit makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to regard, with favour, any investment that does not, at least, promise a return in a measurable period of time and at farthest within the natural term of life. Unlike the builders of empire they cannot project their interests, or their undertakings, into a remote future and be content to lay the unseen foundations on which posterity alone will eventually raise the superstructure of an ample return, a fuller dominion. Some such reason, surely, must be the true explanation of the attitude still maintained by the hon. member, representing the Chamber of Commerce, towards the framers of the original railway estimate, and against the provision of funds for fully equipped locomotive workshops. A wider experience would have saved the hon. member, from his undignified insistence in treating a preliminary forecast of probable capital cost, with the seriousness which usually attaches to a proper estimate, prepared after the final location survey and ascertained quantities of work, computed from the data of actual measurements and completed plans. The former is a rough guess at the cost of a project based on a mere reconnaissance survey, and at normal rates for which similar work has been done elsewhere under like conditions. It is obvious that such a forecast in a new and untried field

must be largely conjectural. But, even assuming that a nearer approximation to actual cost might, with more care, have been originally presented by the responsible engineers, it would still have been an unreliable estimate for purposes of actual construction. The detailed plan and specific work estimates would still have been necessary to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of capital required to construct the line. And it is only such an estimate that lends itself to critical examination and justifiable comment. Furthermore, the hon. member seems to be unaware that, it is the exception, rather than the rule, for an original estimate of an important and complex project, like a railway, involving large outlay and comprising numerous subsidiary works, to provide for every unforeseen contingency and to eventually prove to be an exact measure of expenditure incurred. A slight acquaintance with the history of our other Crown colonies and overseas dominions sufficiently illustrates this. Take for instance the Uganda Railway. Who has not read the painful record of that noble undertaking? Its estimated cost was originally placed at £1,000,000. Five times that sum was actually spent before it was finally built. There was room for adverse criticism, and the pages of Hansard bear witness how untried it was noted out to the construction committee responsible to the Foreign Office and to the engineers in East Africa. Upon completion, despite the inexactitude of revised estimate, the engineer-in-chief was rewarded with a K.C.B. and the then government breathed a sigh of relief, or sung a psalm of thanksgiving, that they had not to continue asking for further parliamentary grants. Some, uncharitably, thought that

the honour of knighthood conferred was an ingenuous form of white-washing the engineer-in-chief and all concerned. I could multiply instances, but must confine myself to one other example. Looking across the dark continent we see a somewhat similar condition of things, though on a smaller scale. The systematic advancement of our West African Colonies called for the investment of borrowed capital in developmental railways. The recognition survey's forecasts of requirements were wholly misleading, and even the original detailed estimates proved to be greatly inadequate. The usual cry of extravagance and endlessly expensive works was heard. But no one to-day has the temerity to question the wisdom of the Colonial Office in making that investment, or to repeat the old cry of wasteful expenditure. It is now recognised that a prescient secretary was then directing our colonial affairs. The larger issues of Imperial federation and British supremacy under the Southern Cross would probably have been more than enough to overtax the thought and energies of a less astute mind. But on the cross-board of Imperial policies the British West African pawn was not overlooked by the great master-player, and its advancement may some day play an important part in the combined move and the resulting checkmate to the political aspirations of our African neighbours.

In respect of the railway locomotive work shops, the hon. member and his supporters concede that certain machineries are probably requisite, but contend that all repairs and renewals need not be executed by the railway staff. In the absence of a fuller knowledge of the commercial member's desires and opinion on this point, it is impossible to judge whether such an arrangement would be feasible or satisfactory. The general public, however, cannot fail to notice the existence of a latent tenderness for a certain class of commercial concerns, rather than that broad sympathy with trade interests in general which the Chamber of Commerce, without particularity, must surely entertain and be desirous of exhibiting. The river steam-ship companies seem to take a more philosophic view. The railway will assuredly enter into active competition with the pre-existing water-route traffic. Rail-borne trade will inevitably influence steamer freights earnings. But this is no reason why the admitted advantages of railway communication should not be secured for the general welfare.

To an outsider there appears to be something silly in the contention that the mechanical repairs, required on a government railway, should be executed in improvised workshops, on the ground, forsooth, that such repairs, if done departmentally, will adversely affect trade interests. There cannot surely be any undue competition, unless and until the railway workshops begin to do extraneous work for private parties. This, of course, is not permissible. But that engine and vehicle repairs should be given out to contract both on the score of economy and also to foster local industries is equivalent to recommending the British artisan to abolish his domestic wash-tub by patronising the now Chinese laundries, now multiplying at home, and to thus reduce the weekly cost of living.

To suggest that the unofficial members should "think imperialistically" is to give a personal illustration of what Milton terms "the narrow intellects of quotationists." But it may not be out of place here and now to picture the sober possibilities which lie in your little railway and its future connections. Who has not read the painful record of that noble undertaking? Its estimated cost was originally placed at £1,000,000. Five times that sum was actually spent before it was finally built. There was room for adverse criticism, and the pages of Hansard bear witness how untried it was noted out to the construction committee responsible to the Foreign Office and to the engineers in East Africa. Upon completion, despite the inexactitude of revised estimate, the engineer-in-chief was rewarded with a K.C.B. and the then government breathed a sigh of relief, or sung a psalm of thanksgiving, that they had not to continue asking for further parliamentary grants. Some, uncharitably, thought that

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Looking across

THE WRECK OF THE ASIA.

STORIES OF THE PASSENGERS.

The story of the wreck of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer, Asia, on the Finger Rock, near Asia, on the Finger Rock, near the Taichow Islands, some 200 miles from Shanghai, is as sensational as anything that has occurred this side of Suez for many a long day. The incidents following upon the vessel's contact with the rocks, the fight with piratical Chinese, the bravery of the passengers, and the hasty flight in boats to a secluded spot amongst the mountains of the sea, recall vividly the best stories of writers of adventures-on-the-loop.

Mr. H. Cooper, who with his sister was journeying from Hongkong, tells the story in a manner that requires no elaboration. He stated that the voyage was of the usual nature until 5.27 a.m. on Sunday morning last, when the vessel ran on to Finger Rock. The officer of the watch had called the skipper about five or six minutes before she actually went ashore, but on going on to his bridge the skipper perceived that he was too late. He, however, did everything that could be done and seeing that an accident was inevitable he had the engines reversed. Just before the vessel struck the skipper had the engines turned on to full speed ahead, to keep her from slipping off the rocks and to prevent her falling back into the deep water, where she might easily have sunk. There were seven and a half fathoms of water lying under the stern and if the Asia had slipped off the rocks she would in all likelihood have gone down in ten minutes or less.

LANDING AND THE SHAOHSING.

It was daylight, but a heavy fog hung over the sea when the crash came, and the passengers were all asleep below. The terrific impact, however, awakened them all simultaneously. There were no loud shrieks, no wild rushes and no panic of any description. A number of people ran about the corridors looking a trifle anxious, but five minutes after the affair had happened everybody was calm and collected. Not a cry disturbed the work of rescue, which was being speedily pushed forward. Most of the ladies even made so bold as to dress and pack up their belongings. The crew worked with great energy albeit coolly and with discipline, and very quickly all the port-side boats were lowered, but the cant of the ship made it very difficult indeed to lower the starboard boats. After a stiff struggle, however, all these boats were lowered but one.

Whilst this was taking place a miniature fleet of Chinese junks emerged from out of the fog, but they were kept at bay by the ship's officers who at times fired off their revolvers to frighten them. Without a hitch the women and children were lowered into the lifeboats and after these had put off, the male passengers and the Chinese climbed down to the boats. The boats proceeded more or less in company round the corner of the rock to look for a landing place. Eventually, after proceeding for half a mile, a patch of shingle, protected by the cavernous rocks, was located and the whole of the ship's party landed. The boats that were not required for passengers followed shortly afterwards laden with provisions, sails and a supply of water. The scene in the hollow was a memorable one, for some of the passengers were only partially dressed and a few of them were still wearing their night attire. The male passengers quickly got to work and built up a tent in which the ladies dressed, and another temporary structure was erected for the accommodation of the provisions and the darning out of rations to the children.

Some time afterwards—it was perhaps two hours—the C.N.S. Shaohsing hove in sight and came to the rescue. Immediately the passengers were taken on board, and the kindly hospitality of the officers and crew of this vessel gained golden opinions from the shipwrecked passengers. The Captain and officers turned out of their cabins and accommodated the ladies. It is a striking commentary upon the success of the arrangements that all the ladies and the children were accommodated.

The commissariat department of the Shaohsing was wonderfully well stocked in view of the fact that she was returning from a round voyage. No fewer than sixty-seven foreign passengers of the Asia, the crew, and sixty-five Chinese passengers were catered for, the supply of meals being continued throughout the voyage to Shanghai.

PIRATES ON BOARD.

After all the passengers had been got safely on board the luggage and the mails were transferred from the doomed vessel, meanwhile the piratical Chinese, the bravery of the passengers, and the hasty flight in boats to a secluded spot amongst the mountains of the sea, recall vividly the best stories of writers of adventures-on-the-loop.

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INCIDENTS OF THE RESCUE.

The breakdown of the Asia's wireless communications was considered to be due to the generator giving out probably when the ship darted forward and filled with water. It was presumed that the missing man had been found, from the fact that the American gunboat, Helena, which had preceded the tug boat by an hour, returned to Shanghai yesterday morning. The warmest praise is due to the officers and crew of the Asia and the Shaohsing, who worked heroically throughout.

TRIBUTE TO THE CAPTAIN.

The following testimonial from the passengers was presented to the Captain of the Asia:—

On board the steamship Shaohsing, April 24, 1911.

To Captain Harry Gaukroger and the officers and members of the crew of the steamship Asia.

Sir and gentlemen,—We, who

were passengers on the steamship Asia when the vessel met her fate on Finger Rock in the China Sea on the morning of April 23, take this opportunity of expressing to you our appreciation of your unquestioned courage, your remarkable self-control and the highly satisfactory handling of a situation that puts to the severest tests every quality of manhood.

We desire to thank you each and to point out to the world our appreciation of the coolness, courtesy and great ability with which we were cared for upon the wreck and taken from the Asia in the hour of great danger to the beach and those protected and provided for in every manner possible and with a thoroughness that commends you to the esteem of all persons.

We also wish to thank you for the care with which our possessions were cared for and transferred from the Asia to the rescue ship, the steamship Shaohsing of the China Navigation Company.

The circumstances were such as to offer us little hope in any direction and the safety and comfort we have enjoyed is due to the heroism of the officers and crew of the Asia.

Gentlemen, we wish you all the good fortune that men of such sterling qualities should reap as their reward and pledge our undying gratitude to you for your efforts.

The foregoing was signed by all of the passengers.—N. C. D. News.

The story of the wreck is most graphically told by Mr. Timothy E. Healy, City Editor of the "San Francisco Evening Post," who was a passenger on board the Asia. We will put the narrative as nearly as possible into Mr. Healy's own words.

THE "ASIA'S" LAST DEPARTURE.

The Asia left Hongkong 1 p.m. on Friday, April 21, on what has thus proved to be her last voyage. The weather was fine and all went well during the remainder of

but, he continued with his colleagues in saving the passengers and preventing the looting of the vessel. It was unfortunate that at the time the disaster occurred the docks were being washed down and it was with difficulty that the passengers and the crew could maintain their equilibrium on the surface of soft sand.

The vessel after striking the rocks rested for a while on a ledge of rock with ten to fifteen fathoms of water under the stern in a very dangerous position, being about half submerged. It is feared that she will break in half, and although part of the valuable cargo may be saved, salvage is considered impossible. The loss sustained in respect of the ship and her cargo is estimated at about £300,000.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The efficiency of wireless telegraphy and the advantages that it had over the telegraph and the advantages of the wireless vessel would have enjoyed is reflected in the opinion of Capt. Bayes-Davey, of the firm of Paulson and Bayes-Davey, Lloyd's agents, who was also one of the passengers. The wireless on board was operated until about nine o'clock when it failed. The Sumatra could, however, only have been a little way off and had she been equipped she could have rendered assistance. The America Maru was about a hundred miles off and could not have reached the distressed ship until three p.m.

The officers and the crew of the Asia realized the position immediately. The greatest danger was manifested in the first hour when it was impossible for anyone to say whether the vessel would remain on the rocks or not. The pluck of the Captain, the Chief Engineer and the first mate was loudly applauded. After all the passengers had been safely landed they stood by their ship and kept the marauding Chinese at bay. They had the most trying time especially when it is considered that they had had a busy day after leaving Hongkong. The fullest need of praise is also due to the officers and crew of the Shaohsing and also to the wrecked passengers.

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Friday, Friday night and Saturday, the good ship steaming easily and swiftly up the coast and the passengers enjoying the run very greatly.

Captain Gaukroger retired to his room at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, leaving orders with the officer on the bridge that he should be called if the weather thickened or if anything unusual occurred. He also directed that under no circumstances was he to be allowed to remain undisturbed after daybreak, at which time he was to be called and informed with regard to the state of the weather.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. "SHAOHSING."

The same disastrous current which had set the Asia off her course in the fog brought the s.s. Shaohsing, Captain Wavell, into the immediate neighbourhood of Finger Rock. She came in sight about 10 a.m. and as soon as Captain Wavell saw the masts of the Asia he knew that something must be amiss and so stood right in to ascertain in what manner he could be of assistance. He lowered his boats, but they were not required, for the Asia's passengers set off in their own boats and pulled out to the British steamer where they were most hospitably and sympathetically received. They brought along with them all the mails and luggage and ship's papers, which had all been taken, as we should have mentioned, before off the "Asia" in the first boats that left her.

THE WRECK.

So close was the bow of the Asia to the formidable cliff which was looming straight up out of the water right ahead, that Captain Gaukroger at once perceived there was no hope of avoiding the peril. He did reverse his engines for a moment, put the helm over slightly in order to head her for a part of the rocks which seemed to offer a better chance of holding the vessel tightly, once she was jammed in among them, and then turning the telegraph to "Full speed ahead" for the last time, drove the Asia onward to her doom.

She struck at 5.30, or it may have been a minute or two earlier. So terrific was the force of the impact that a huge hole was rammed in the very face of the cliff which consists of some soft, friable rock, rising sheer out of the water to a great height and with a number of smaller rocks scattered around about the base, among which the "Asia" finally came to a dead stop, with shattered bows and stern, and a great jagged spur penetrating the starboard side amidships and holding the stricken steamer fast among the boulders as in a cradle.

THE LANDING.

No warning was necessary to summon the crew and passengers on deck. Everybody sought the open air at once, but, although there was naturally considerable excitement, nothing whatever in the nature of panic took place. As will be seen from the lists, a large proportion of the foreign passengers consisted of women and children, and there were also about 70 Asiatic passengers, 57 of whom were Chinese. But everybody behaved most admirably.

The Captain, the officer of the watch and a couple of quartermasters were on the bridge—and remained there doing their duty like good seamen to the very last.

The officer and crew went quietly to their stations and told the passengers off to their respective boats.

PIRATIC FISHERMEN.

But while all this had been going on Captain Gaukroger and the officers and men who had remained with him on board the Asia had been having a very lively time indeed with the pirates dwelling in the neighbourhood.

These marauders, to the number of about 1,000 at least, descended like a flight of ravenous birds upon the wrecked ship. She had no sooner struck than they swarmed around her in scores of sampans, attempted to rush her, and were only persuaded to keep sufficiently far off to allow the transfer of the Asia's passengers to the life-boats by a free display of force, in the course of which revolvers and shot-guns were fired into the air by the ship's officers. After the boats left the ship there remained on board Captain Gaukroger; the First Officer, Mr. J. Hill; the Chief Engineer, Mr. Aitken, two or three other engineers and Mr. M. H. Hunt, the Purser. These men immediately found themselves engaged in a regular battle with the fisher people, who swarmed around again as soon as the boats had left, and at last, despite repeated fusillades, which, they were quick to see, were being fired chiefly into the air—fairly rushed the stranded ship and came on board. Captain Gaukroger and his little following, reduced, in the course of Sunday to the First Officer and Chief Engineer, stood them off as best they could all night and made free use of their revolvers, with which they fired no fewer than 500 rounds.

CAPTURED BY MARAUDERS.

The last boat that left prior to the final abandonment of the steamer had some very trying adventures. In it were Mr. A. J. Cozens, First Assistant Engineer; a man named Arthur Arundel, boiler tender, three Chinese and one Japanese sailors. It carried the Asia's mail sacks. The sea was getting rough and night was setting down when she started for the shore and it was not long before she found herself in difficulties. The sea continued to rise; the men lost their way, be-

came disengaged, and to complete their troubles they were discovered, pursued and attacked by the piratical fishermen. Finally their boat was swamped and they jumped into a fisherman's boat alongside. Here they met with a dreadful reception, were knocked down, kicked and stamped upon, so that Mr. Cozens, in desperation, at last pulled out his revolver and shot two of their assailants. Mr. Cozens and his companions, however, were overpowered, bound and taken ashore where they were locked up all night in a small prison. Next morning they entered into an agreement with the fishermen to pay \$300 gold, to be taken off to the America Maru. Two sampans were launched for them, Arundel to go in one and Cozens in the other, but

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. "SHAOHSING."

The same disastrous current which had set the Asia off her course in the fog brought the s.s. Shaohsing, Captain Wavell, into the immediate neighbourhood of Finger Rock. She came in sight about 10 a.m. and as soon as Captain Wavell saw the masts of the Asia he knew that something must be amiss and so stood right in to ascertain in what manner he could be of assistance.

He lowered his boats, but they were not required, for the Asia's passengers set off in their own boats and pulled out to the British steamer where they were most hospitably and sympathetically received.

They brought along with them all the mails and luggage and ship's papers, which had all been taken, as we should have mentioned, before off the "Asia" in the first boats that left her.

THE WRECK.

So close was the bow of the Asia to the formidable cliff which was looming straight up out of the water right ahead, that Captain Gaukroger at once perceived there was no hope of avoiding the peril. He did reverse his engines for a moment, put the helm over slightly in order to head her for a part of the rocks which seemed to offer a better chance of holding the vessel tightly, once she was jammed in among them, and then turning the telegraph to "Full speed ahead" for the last time, drove the Asia onward to her doom.

OTHER HELP.

The "Shaohsing" was not the only vessel that came to the stranded vessel's aid. As soon as the "Asia" struck, the wireless operator (O. F. Hubbard) hastened to his station and sent out a series of urgent calls for help. An answer was promptly received from the T. K. K. s.s. "America Maru," which said she would arrive about three o'clock, but at this stage the "Asia's" apparatus

went out of order and no further communication was to be had either with other steamers or with shore stations.

The "America Maru" duly arrived, took many of the "Asia's" people on board temporarily, and stood by as long as she was wanted. On Monday afternoon the Indo-China Co.'s S.S. "Wosang" came into the little cove, and as soon as she arrived the "Shaohsing," which was running short of water, informed her of what had happened, and then set out for Shanghai.

PIRATIC FISHERMEN.

But while all this had been going on Captain Gaukroger and the officers and men who had remained with him on board the Asia had been having a very lively time indeed with the pirates dwelling in the neighbourhood.

These marauders, to the number of about 1,000 at least, descended like a flight of ravenous birds upon the wrecked ship. She had no sooner struck than they swarmed around her in scores of sampans, attempted to rush her, and were only persuaded to keep sufficiently far off to allow the transfer of the Asia's passengers to the life-boats by a free display of force, in the course of which revolvers and shot-guns were fired into the air by the ship's officers. After the boats left the ship there remained on board Captain Gaukroger was the last to leave the wrecked vessel. As soon as all the white men had left her, the pirates, heedless of the rate at which the ship was settling and listing to port, swarmed on board in hundreds and proceeded to strip the vessel so thoroughly and systematically that in a very short time everything portable, both on deck and down below, had been removed to the fishing boats and junks and conveyed ashore.

A WOM

HONGKONG LARD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

3,600 TINS SEIZED.

Asserting that lard manufactured in Hongkong is not prepared under sanitary conditions, and therefore not entitled to entry into the Philippines under the provisions of the pure food and drugs act, Castle Bros.-Wolf and Sons have addressed a letter to the secretary of the interior protesting against the action of local health authorities in allowing the importation of a certain shipment of Chinese lard.

The consignment in question is one of 3,600 tins, brought in on the steamship Taming recently. The certificates of inspection covering this consignment were not prepared in accordance with the regulations laid down in the law above referred to, it is alleged. As a result the collector of customs has requested the authorities of the bureau of health to investigate the conditions under which such certificates are issued in Hongkong, and in the meantime is holding up the consignment.

Several allegations have recently been made against the manner in which by-products of pork are prepared in Hongkong, and it is probable that the complaint of Castle Bros.-Wolf and Sons will result in a careful investigation of the situation for the protection of local consumers against unsanitary methods.

CATHOLICISM IN THE ORIENT.

One of the leading Catholic missionary magazines publishes interesting figures concerning the progress of Roman Catholicism in Japan, Korea and China between 1880 and 1909.

According to these figures, Japan had 37,016 Roman Catholic natives in 1880, and 65,741 in 1909, so that the progress there was relatively slow. Korea had 15,416 Roman Catholic natives in 1880 and 68,016 in 1909. China had 542,662 Roman Catholic natives in 1880 and 1,210,054 in 1909. While the increase in China was very slow during the closing ten years of the nineteenth century, it has been between 80,000 and 100,000 annually during the last years, so that Roman Catholic missionaries in China are great.

OVER 100 WRONGDOERS BEHEADED.

COMMANDS TO PEACEFUL CITIZENS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 1.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun have jointly issued a notification for the information of the public to the effect that over 100 rebels taking part in the tumult have been beheaded. It is due to the apprehension of the rebels at large that the city gates have been closed, and now nearly all the rebels have been arrested. The Tai Num gate and Kwoi Tak gate have been reopened. The public are reminded to carry street lamps when out at night, and to report to the police if the rebels are taking shelter under their roofs. Failing to comply with these regulations, they will be charged with harbouring wrongdoers, and punished. When picking up revolvers or guns in the streets, they have to return them to the nearest police stations. Those hiding these arms in their houses will be punished for storing up arms. Similar commands have been issued by the Taotai Constabulary.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

UNREST IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, April 26.—Six hundred ex-soldiers and Hungshutze (mounted bandits) have joined forces in Northern Heilungkiang, in Manchuria. They are armed with rifles and two guns. The rebels have dispersed several Chinese pickets and have captured a few Mandurians. The leaders offer to surrender on condition that the authorities employ the whole force as regulars.

RUMLUED DESTRUCTION OF HALF OF FATSHAN.

TROOPS DISPATCHED WITH ORDERS TO BOMBARD BRIGANDS.

REPORTED ASSASSINATIONS OF SHUISHING PREFECT AND MAGISTRATE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 2.

It is reported that some anarchists of the same gang who were responsible for the outbreak in Canton, have been trying to create a rising in Weichow on the East River. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has telegraphed to Commander-in-chief Chun to take every precaution against the outbreak.

The gunboat Chun To is now patrolling the waters of Weichow. So far no communication has been received by H.E. the Viceroy from Commander Chun to confirm the outbreak. The trains resumed traffic on Sunday but later His Excellency received a report that the notorious brigand chief Luk Lau Ching has been on the war path in Shun Tack and had managed to seize a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the Lok Chung country market. Hearing the news His Excellency gave orders that only trains leaving Canton will be allowed to carry passengers, but no train will be allowed to convey passengers back to Canton. While the rising in Canton may be considered as a thing of the past, it is currently rumoured that similar trouble has occurred in Fatshan with destruction to half of the city. Some believe that if trouble of this kind should have occurred, it was the work of the brigands, not the anarchists. Nevertheless the energetic Viceroy has lost no time in dispatching troops to Fatshan by train to guard the place. Last night the Commanders of the gunboats Kiang Tai and Kiung Kung received urgent orders to proceed to Shek-wan and Lan-shuek with their men, and cruise in those waters. They have been instructed to bombard the brigands, should they meet them on the way. They have since been reinforced by the guard boats carrying the bravos of the Tung-koon district regiment and the Sunwui regiment and were towed by the gun-boat Kuck-lo to the scene. From a reliable source the followers of the brigand chief Luk have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition of the braves whom they had defeated in the places in which they have been playing havoc. So far no news of any severe encounter has taken place between them. Another sensational rumour was circulated in Canton this morning that trouble had occurred in Shui-hing prefecture and in Sam-sui district. The Shui-hing prefect was reported to have been assassinated and the Sam-sui magistrate was reported to have met with the same fate. So far, however, no official news of any kind has been received.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 1.

The committee of the ten charitable institutions and the members of the Fong Pien Hospital are busily engaged in going round the streets with the undertakers to remove the dead bodies for burial.

REBELS COMMIT SUICIDE.

DISCOVERY OF 200 BOMBS IN FORM OF MILK CANS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 1.

A number of the rebels have committed suicide by drinking poisonous liquids carried on their persons, through the refusal of shelter. The Canton authorities have discovered no fewer than 200 bombs in the form of small milk cans. The revolvers captured from these rebels are made of the latest pattern and the choppers used are of the best kind. When arrested, bundles of bank notes were found in the possession of these rebels besides the poisonous liquid in bottles.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MANILA MARKET.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., report, from Manila, that, on April 15th, the coal market was quiet at last quotations.

The local flour market remained quiet, arrivals since March 15th amounting to 72,800 sacks.

Imports co-exports since January 1st amounted to 412,586 sacks. The market ruled very quiet, neither dealers nor shippers showing much desire to do business. Medium and higher grades remain unchanged, but lower grades owing to scarcity are firm.

Sugar owing to the holidays, has been quiet.

Copra has ruled steady, business being disarranged by the holidays.

Rice has ruled weak with a downward tendency for Saigon and Rangoon grains. Importers are anxious to sell on account of large stocks in hand.

SHANGHAI SUARES.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on April 28:

Dominion Rubber, Tls. 27, cash.

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., Tls. 6, cash.

Cheng Rubber Tls. 3.12, cash.

Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd., 0.50 Tael conts. cash.

Philippine Exploration Co., 0.60 Tael conts. cash.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Tuesday evening Mr. F. Pernaut, whose demonstrations of welding with oxy-acetylene flame, were described in our issue of yesterday's date, read a paper before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong on the subject of "Autogenous Welding," as his process is called.

In the course of his paper Mr. Pernaut remarked that the temperature of the oxy-acetylene flame was about 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit. After explaining by chemical formulae the combustion of the mixed gases, the speaker went on to point out that the welding was brought about without altering the chemical composition of the metal worked upon. The applications of this system of welding appeared to be without end, for besides repairing boilers, tools, etc., pipe connections could be finished without joints and all kinds of receptacles could be made absolutely tight. They were also able to cut steel plates, seven-eighths to one and a half inches thick, at the rate of thirty feet per hour, by means of an oxygen jet under pressure.

Between March 1st, 1908, and December 31st, 1910, nearly 5,000 cracks in 320 vessel furnaces had been repaired in Marseilles. The speaker concluded his discourse with a long series of technical explanations, which were followed with great interest.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. R. M. Dyer.

A lengthy discussion followed and a number of questions were asked and replied to by Mr. Pernaut. Mr. Jack remarked that the lecturer would always be ready and willing to meet the members and discuss the subject further at any time or if a list of questions were addressed to him he would prepare answers and they could discuss it again. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of the President.

SCHEME FOR ORGANISING BRAVES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 1.

Yesterday at the hall of the Self-Government Investigation Society, a scheme for organizing a corps of braves for the maintenance of local peace and for the protection of local trade came up for discussion in consequence of the outbreak. Both the merchants and gentry present were strongly in favour of the scheme. It is reported that a certain gentleman has approached Admiral Li Chun for the supply of arms and ammunition from the provincial arsenal to the needs of the new movement. The Admiral has complied with the request,

CHINA COAST SALARIES.

The discontent with conditions of pay and service in the vessels of the China Coast that has been simmering for some time has found expression in a position that has been drawn up asking for some improvement in order to bring conditions on the coast more into line with those obtaining at home and in Australia. So far the engineers appear to have held aloof, but if a movement of such a kind is to meet with success it is obviously essential that both branches should sink their trifling differences and unite in a common movement that will be for the good of all. There can be little doubt that, notwithstanding the shortage of officers and the almost equal surplus of engineers, any improvement that is granted the one side will correspondingly affect the other, while a position that is sent forward by the officers alone is far less likely to achieve its object as is one that is backed by the opinions of the whole of the employees on the China Coast. That an increase of pay is as necessary to the engineer as to the officer is obvious, since both have the same expenses to meet and it costs the married engineer exactly the same sum to maintain a home at Shanghai or Hongkong as it does the captain or officer.

Exactly what the officers are preparing to demand is in some doubt since some apparently favour the granting of half pay when on leave, while others are of opinion that a direct increase in the present scale of wages is desirable. Others again contend that the salaries should be on a graduated scale, ascending by a small increase with each year of service as second or chief officer. It has been pointed out that the slowness of promotion under present conditions makes this essential, since a second officer, receiving £13 per month, has often to wait for five or possibly more years before he receives his promotion to chief officer when his salary increases at a bound to £18. It is contended that during these five years a second officer's salary should increase by yearly increments until it approximates to that he will receive when his promotion comes, since, during the five years he is serving on the coast, his services are undoubtedly increasing in value to his employer. However that may be there is certainly room for improvement in the conditions of pay and service that obtain on the coast if officers are to be induced to join the China Coast marine and those in junior positions, who have no great length of service to sacrifice, retained in their employment. Conditions at home have been steadily improving and with the shortage that exists, a shortage that is daily becoming more pronounced with the increased output of new vessels, the salaries of junior officers have been largely increased while those of the seniors have undergone some change for the better. In the Australian coast trade, the award of the Federal Arbitration Court has served to raise the salaries of officers to a point that very nearly approximates to those obtaining locally, while the expense of living is much less and the conditions of leave on full or half pay serve to turn the balance distinctly in favour of colonial employment. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that large numbers of men have within recent months thrown up their berths in coast steamers, sacrificing in some cases two or three years' seniority, to return to ports which they left under the impression that the conditions were better here.

This being so, it remains for those manning the steamers of the China coast to come to some agreement as to what they would consider a satisfactory increase without attempting to ask more than they know can legitimately be granted them and, perfect unanimity having been arrived at, to present their requests to their employers in as courteous a manner as possible. The justice of their cause demands that the hints that have been thrown out of each individual presenting his resignation with the petition cannot be characterised as anything but puerile, since it remains to be seen whether their employers are not prepared to meet them with concessions that will prove satisfactory. Salaries and conditions of leave are large

and, now that the supply of officers is growing visibly less, those in whose hands is the final arbitration of such matters may be trusted to see that until conditions of employment on the China coast are raised to a level as far above those obtaining elsewhere as they formerly occupied, those who before were willing to submit to the voluntary exile of local employment will no longer be available.

The glamour that formerly overhung the China coast marine is rapidly disappearing in the eyes of those at home as the conditions approximate more closely to those obtaining elsewhere, owing to the demands of trade and rapid transit, and as the knowledge of the newer conditions spreads it may be anticipated that fewer men will offer themselves for employment on a coast that holds out no inducements above those of other trades and that possibly offers less.

In these circumstances a petition pointing out the altered conditions and setting forth their requests may be considered all that is necessary at the present moment, but it is absolutely essential that this opinion should have the unanimous approval of all concerned. It is futile for one group of officers and engineers to request that a passage home be granted them after a given number of years while another demands half pay during leave and yet another asks for a direct increase in the salaries at present paid.

Difficult as it may be of attainment, it is not impossible that those interested should form a definite aim as to what would be most satisfactory to themselves and act together in bringing their wishes before their employers. Tolerant discussion will go a long way toward attaining the fulfilment of their desires and we shall be glad to afford such an opportunity in the columns of this paper. The time has arrived when the officers and engineers of the China coast can legitimately claim further consideration at the hands of their employers and there is no reason why, if properly represented, their wishes should not meet with that consideration that is their due.

"The Leading Light."

A SCOTCHMAN FROM SHANGHAI.

A San Francisco paper says:

A. W. Stowart, a member of the Shanghai police force, who arrived on March 3rd, on the liner Asia, was told by his fellow passengers that the United States government exacted an import-tax on mustaches. Stewart, who is on his way home to Scotland on furlough, was the proud possessor of as cute a little mustache as ever adorned the upper lip of a British bobby, but he declined to allow his pride to interfere with the exercise of the right. When he answered to his name in the Asia's saloon the next morning there was only a tiny patch of unshaven skin to show where the mustache had been. "Hello, Stewart, I didn't know you," a fellow passenger said. "What's happened to your mustache?" "Ye ken right well what's come of it," the Scot replied. "It's no the money I mind. It's pur-ely a matter of principle wi' me. And, losh gosh, man, I'll ha' anither just as guid in twa's three weeks. This is a ver-ry peculiar country." As Stewart stands six feet in his stockings and weighs about 200 pounds, not one of the practical jokers dared tell him the truth.

"Shanghai Times."

THE WRECK OF THE ASIA.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

The description of the wreck of the Asia, published in our issue of yesterday, contained a brief but significant reference to the fact that one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel is reported "missing." It was assumed at the time that the man, a water-tender whose name is Lt. Arundel, had been taken on board one of the junks manned by piratical fishers whose presence caused so much anxiety to the passengers and crew of the Asia.

From information which has reached us recently, there is reason to believe that most energetic efforts are being made to discover his whereabouts, and to rescue him from his doubtless perilous situation. Up to Thursday morning the towboat sent from Shanghai to the scene of the wreck had not succeeded in finding the missing man. British gunboats from Hongkong are on the scene, but there is no information to the effect that any armed force has been landed to continue the search ashore. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Chinese authorities of Fukien and Hangchow to find Arundel.

THE LOOTED CARGO.
In these circumstances a petition pointing out the altered conditions and setting forth their requests may be considered all that is necessary at the present moment, but it is absolutely essential that this opinion should have the unanimous approval of all concerned. It is futile for one group of officers and engineers to request that a passage home be granted them after a given number of years while another demands half pay during leave and yet another asks for a direct increase in the salaries at present paid.

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"The Leading Light."

The Asia herself is a total wreck. According to information received here from Wenchow, the ship has a list to port of about thirty degrees, and is submerged up to the No. 4 hatch. It seems that the fishermen, after removing all the cargo and fittings that they could lay hands on, set fire to the ship and escaped round Hsueh Island with their booty. The only portion of the cargo not submerged consists of silk, valued at about £10,000, which was stowed on the No. 2 orlop deck. Only by prompt action on the part of the native authorities can any part of this silk be recovered. The salvage of the rest will be impossible, without the employment of divers, and from the description given by one of the passengers of the vessel, it seems probable that, in the event of heavy weather, the ship might slip back into deep water, and thus render the work of salvage more difficult than it is at present.

The O. N. S. Paoting, from Swatow on the 28th reports:—
"Str. Asia stripped of everything at Hsueh. Chinese gunboat in attendance."—N. O. D. News."

THE PIRATES.

The disaster to the Asia was intensified by the subsequent attack of pirates. On almost any coast, wreckers are to be found, but fortunately the police organizations in many countries are sufficiently strong to prevent attacks on ships. The world has gone a long way since it was common to hear of ships being attacked by pirates while they were in distress; but with its vast population, it will be a long time before the Chinese Government can exercise sufficient control over remote fishing settlements as to prevent such disgraceful incidents as the pirating of the Asia.

"Shanghai Times."

THE REVOLUTIONARIES AND THE PRESS.

SOME HOME TRUTHS BY CHINESE WRITERS.

We note with satisfaction the reasonably and patriotic contents of the vernacular press on the recent outbreak at Canton. The writers are very far indeed from giving the revolutionaries any support whatever. On the contrary they roundly accuse them of being unpatriotic, of working for their own selfish ends and of doing untold harm to their country and bringing misery upon people already sufficiently under "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

The madness of trying to take Canton with a few men badly armed and altogether undisciplined is dwelt on. It can only bring sorrow to the people who have already paid

HONGKONG'S TREASURY.

The financial statement for the month of February issued by the Treasurer, Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson, shows the balance of assets and liabilities on 31st January 1911 to be \$1,440,070.37 and the revenue from the 1st of February to the 28th \$514,240.35. The total is \$1,000,316.72. Subtracting an expenditure during February of \$409,482.35, a balance of \$1,560,834.37 remains. Detailing the liabilities, the Treasurer sets out deposits not available, to amount to \$227,401.35 and Crown Agents' Advances \$5,030,770.57. There are other small items, and the whole, make a total of \$5,209,900.49. The assets are: Bank balance \$123,370.57; subsidiary coins \$342,513.34; advances \$608,867.56; impress, \$40,823.36; railway construction \$6,232,605.38; Crown Agents' current account \$8,060.05—making a total of \$6,820,830.86.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

Friday night the Philharmonic Society gave a very successful concert in the St. George's Hall. There was a very large attendance, amongst whom was Lady Lugard, one of the vice-presidents of the society.

The programme opened with the orchestral selection "Liebestraum" (by F. von Blom), which was rendered by a band of 20 instrumentalists, under the baton of Mr. Denman Fuller. The rendering was excellent and called forth enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Schofield with Goring Thomas' "Le Baiser" scored a huge success, for the excellent manner in which she handled her fine voice, and the clarity of her enunciation, was everything that could be desired.

Cesar Franck's "Sonata" for violin and piano, given by Messrs. Timmerscheidt and Dannenborg, proved very popular and was heartily applauded.

The next item was a duet, "Nocturne" by Chaminade, which was rendered in fine style by Dr. and Mrs. Schofield. The audience waxed rapturous over what was easily the triumph of the first part, and an encore was demanded and given.

Mr. Denman Fuller is already too well known to need any great description of his rendering of Mendelssohn's "Presto and Molto Allegro" (Piano Concerto No. 1) which was accompanied by the orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. E. J. Chapman. The performance was of a wonderfully high order, and the encore demanded was more than justified. In response to the call Mr. Denman Fuller gave a further piano-forte solo.

The second part of the programme was taken up with the rendering of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," set to music by J. F. Barnett. No band parts were available for the work, and the piece throughout was orchestrated by Mr. Denman Fuller, in a style which is worthy of the highest commendation. The chorus of over thirty members showed the results of careful coaching, and the style of rendering left nothing to be desired. The balance throughout was good.

Mesdames Stainer and Goldsmith, soprano and contralto soloists respectively, gave very fine performances. The tenor and bass parts were sustained by Messrs. S. Moore and F. Austin respectively in excellent style. The whole concert was an unequalled success and the society deserves every congratulation on the fine programme prepared.

GOLF.

The following is the result of the consolation cup competition which was played on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th ult., at Shanghai, the conditions being 18 holes against bogey:

J. W. Mackay... Rec. 9 1 down
H. R. Honeyman... Scr.
A. Bullock... Rec. 11 3
D. Wood... 14 3
J. Dewar... Scr.
B. P. Winslow... Rec. 10
J. W. Mitchell... 8 4
S. S. Dunn... 11 5

Thus the third place went to

SHANGHAI RACES.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

Stewards—Mr. R. Macgregor (Chairman); Messrs. M. Roerter, H. E. R. Hunter; John Liddell, F. B. Marshall, L. Midwood and E. C. Pearce.

We are indebted to the stewards of the Jockey Club for the following results.

FIRST DAY.

The Shanghai Spring meeting commenced Monday. The course was a very heavy one. Results in brief are appended below:

1.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN PLATE.

Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dunbar (Johnstone) ... 1
Crastman (Burkhill) ... 2
Oustiti (Cumming) ... 3
Time: 1.36 1.5.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.

Value, Tls. 100. Second

Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies.

Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Willow Tree (Vida) ... 1
Hawkin (Morris) ... 2
Just in Time (Cumming) ... 3
Time: 2.07 1.5.

3.—THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.

Value, Tls. 500. Second Pony,

Tls. 150. Third Pony, Tls. 75.

For China Ponies that have

never run at any Meeting.

Weight for inches as per scale.

Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Foreman (Burkhill) 1
Cyprian Tree (Vida) 2
Glenngarry ... (Johnstone) 3
Time: 1.32 2.5.

4.—THE CATHAY CUP.

Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony,

Tls. 75. Third Pony, 50. For

China Ponies. Weight for

inches as per scale. Griffins of

this Meeting allowed 7 lb.

Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Persimmon Tree (Vida) ... 1
Per (Schmitt) 2
Coronation Rose (Burkhill) 3
Time: 3.19 2.5.

LAWN BOWLS.

THE LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The entries for the open lawn bowls' championship of the Colony show a falling off in numbers compared with last season. Fifty-three in all have entered, 16 from the Kowloon Bowling Club, 16 from the Police Club, 12 from the Civil Service, and 9 from Taikoo. A meeting of the committee was held on Monday night, when the draws were made as under:

A. C. Langley v L. E. Brett
E. Dawson v J. G. Grant (Kai-

pan)

W. Woolley v T. Glondinning

W. Pitt v W. Withers

H. Harvey v J. Grant

H. Dinnen v G. Anderson

F. Fisher v A. Blawey

A. Hamilton v G. England

D. McIndry v K. McLennan

D. Gourlay v D. McQuaig

W. Gerrard v R. C. Watt

W. Diggins v C. Alexander

A. Currie v W. Wotherspoon

J. J. Blanke v R. Hunter

W. Taylor v A. M. Thornhill

D. S. Cooper v D. Macdonald

A. G. Pilk v T. Grimshaw

J. Macdonald v H. Shires

G. L. Duncan v W. Stuart

W. W. Cooper v P. Farrell

R. Hall v C. Bond

Byes: T. Scott, J. Weir, D.

Gow, R. Fenton, F. Howell, G. K.

Haxton, A. Ramsay, T. Petrie, A.

Clark.

The first round must be com-

pleted by May 26th.

WEDDING AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The marriage was quietly solemnized at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Tuesday morning, by the Right Reverend Bishop Pozzoni, of Mr. Paul Philip Sofietti, of Hongkong, and Mrs. Mabel Carmel Minor, of San Jose, California, U. S. A. Chev. L. Volpicelli, Italian Consul-General, of Hongkong, was witness of the marriage.

His Excellency has appointed

Major Donald MacDonald to

be Commandant of the Hong-

konk Volunteer Corps during

the absence of Major Lieutenant

Colonel Arthur Chapman, V.D.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

BLUEJACKETS LANDED AT THE SHAMEEN.

Bluejackets from the two British gunboats now lying off the Shameen have been landed at the request of the British Consul General.

No attack whatever has been made on the European quarter, but it was thought as well to inspire confidence by bringing a small force ashore.

The Imperial troops are actively engaged in searching for the revolutionaries, and a good deal of promiscuous firing makes things unpleasant and not a little dangerous for the peaceful inhabitants.

There is a rumour to the effect that the Europeans in Fatshan have sent an urgent message to Canton asking for the aid of a gun-boat. It is quite probable that this is the case, but as we pointed out in our leading column some time ago the rebels are not likely to attack Europeans, knowing that such a stop will bring upon them the full force of the Powers' disposal in these waters.

ENCOUNTER WITH REBELS.

COMMANDER WU KILLS TEN MEN.

THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 1.

On Saturday last some police

men were searching for the rebels

at large in the vicinity of Siu Pak

street and to their surprise, a volley of shots passed over their heads.

They at once reported the matter to Commander Wu of the Naval troops. The Commander at once led his men in person and arrived on the scene to locate the whereabouts of the daring rebels. He failed to locate them.

While on his return

journey one of the careless naval

recruits suddenly called out the name of their commander and by coincidence those rebels heard the name and knew at once that the commander was an important personage.

They threw four bombs and followed by firing a volley of shots. Fortunately neither the commander nor his men sustained injury. Commander Wu was enraged and returned fire with determination, killing ten himself. The others were killed or arrested by his men.

MUTINY IN NORTH CHINA.

THREATENED ATTACK ON RUSSIANS.

The settlement of Khomokho, on the Chinese side of the Amur, was the scene of an outbreak among Chinese soldiers on the 10th April, says a report from Blagovestchensk to the "Novaya Zhizn." A hundred soldiers mutinied against their officers because the latter had forbidden to allow anti-European agitators to enter the barracks. One of the officers was killed and several others injured by the mutinous soldiers, who proceeded to plunder and demolish the premises of the wealthy merchants of the place.

With the spoil, the mutineers betook themselves to the gold alluvial deposits, where they were joined by a band of Chungchusen garrison. Thus reinforced, the whole crowd, to the number of 250, returned to Khomokho.

The frightened merchants and other residents of the place appealed to the Russian authorities for

permission to transfer their families and goods across the Amur into Russian territory to seek the protection of the Russian troops.

The panic in Khomokho was ag-

gravated by the declaration of the

mutineers that they intended to

burn the whole settlement and

then to march along the bank of

the Amur to Aigun, with the ob-

ject of recruiting all the garrisons

and the unemployed masses.

With these combined forces a

move was to be made upon the

Russian cities on the river. It is

stated that the leader of the

break was a disgraced officer who

had escaped from prison.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Hazelton, Leung Sui Hang, accountant of Queen's Road West, sued Mui Chan Si, 39, East Street, to recover the sum of \$516.50, being the balance due for work done for the latter.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, while Mr. Harris defended.

The case for the plaintiff was that he was engaged by the defendant to make up the accounts of her deceased husband's estate, for purposes of probate. In all he had worked on the accounts for some 280 days. Defendant had given him acknowledgments for amounts nearly totalling the sum in question but they had not been paid; hence the present action.

The case for the defendant was that he was engaged by the defendant to make up the accounts of her deceased husband's estate, for purposes of probate. In all he had worked on the accounts for some 280 days. Defendant had given him acknowledgments for amounts nearly totalling the sum in question but they had not been paid; hence the present action.

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BANKRUPTCY COURT.

The Bankruptcy Court was held Wednesday at the Supreme Court, before His Lordship, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott.

ORDER FOR ANNULMENT.

An application was made on behalf of A. Rumjahn for the annulment of bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, made the application under section 29 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

His Lordship—Who makes the application?

Mr. Fletcher—I do, on behalf of the debtor. The section states that "where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full, or fully secured."

His Lordship—You apply for annulment of the proceedings?

Mr. Fletcher—Yes, I am satisfied that the debts have been either paid in full or are fully secured. This is an old case.

A petition was presented in October, 1908, the ground being that the debtor had given notice that he would suspend payments of his debts. At the first meeting of creditors a composition of 25 per cent. was suggested, but no further steps were taken with regard to this. After considerable enquiry I was satisfied that the estate was quite solvent.

The story of the proceedings is one of negotiations with these various secured creditors, and after a great deal of property had changed hands in many ways, and the present position is that there is a sum of \$180,000 owing, which I am satisfied is fully secured. There are unsecured debts amounting to \$5,788, due to two creditors with whom arrangements have been made. I would ask your Lordship to grant the order.

His Lordship—So everything has been settled.

Mr. Fletcher—Yes. There is a large amount of land property, and two large insurance life policies, amounting to about \$60,000.

The application was granted.

A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER'S AFFAIRS.

Re Rose White, public examination.

The debtor stated that she was recently proprietress of the Baltimore and Zetland House Hotels. She began about five years ago in Blue Buildings, and then moved to Zetland House four years ago. She borrowed about \$2,000 at the time. That was her first debt. She opened the Baltimore about 2 1/2 years ago, and borrowed \$3,000 in order to open it. The Hotel was refurnished by her. The two houses had paid at times, but owing to bad debts she had lost a lot of money.

How much did you lose a year?—I really cannot tell you.

About how much?—I cannot say.

It appears from your statement of affairs that your unsecured debts amount to nearly \$29,000?—Yes.

Part of the amount was money borrowed?—Yes. Mr. Robertson of Price and Company borrowed some money and I stood guarantor to him.

How much did he borrow?—\$6,000. He died and I was called upon to pay.

To whom did you pay the money?—I haven't paid it yet.

Oh, you haven't paid it yet?—No, but I gave Robertson some money.

What proof have you of it? Surely, you have an I. O. U. or something?—I have.

Then why didn't you give it to me?—(No answer).

Why did you want to give Robertson the money?—(No answer).

On the 2nd November, 1910, you borrowed \$3,500 from Mrs. Yiu A Kai?—Yes.

What debt did you pay with that money?—The expenses of the hotel.

You borrowed \$2,000 at about the same time from Mrs. J. C. Wong?—That was at another time.

From Captain Gillian you borrowed from \$4,000 to \$6,000?—Yes.

Do you mean to tell me that all that money has gone into your business?—Yes.

Mr. Leo, d'Almada, who represented creditors, cross-examined debtor.

You started in business by borrowing?—Yes.

When did you pay off the \$2,000?—I haven't paid it yet.

Did you pay interest on that?—

Was the business paying when you commenced it?—Partly.

What was your next loan?

Debtor's reply was inaudible.

When you started the Baltimore Hotel, did you owe anything?—No.

You borrowed \$3,000 for the Zetland House?—Yes.

Who from?—Different people.

You have not specified the dates.

Zetland House did not pay, so you continued to borrow?—Yes.

Notwithstanding that Zetland House did not pay, you started the Baltimore?—Yes.

Did you keep any accounts?—No.

Mr. D'Almada—I think you showed me some books.—I showed you a register.

What did you consider your liabilities to be when you started the Baltimore?—I should say something between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Did the new business pay?—No.

Subsequently you borrowed money on bills of sale for furniture in the Baltimore?—Yes.

How much?—About \$2,000.

Have you given the Official Receiver all the bills and account books you have got?—Not all.

Why not? Don't you know it is your duty to do so?—Yes.

When you entered into partnership with Dr. Paul you did not tell him about the bills of sale?—Yes, I did.

So when he says that you did not, he is mistaken?—Yes, I did tell him.

Mr. D'Almada—I will ask for an adjournment of this case. The case was adjourned until the next sitting.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.

To the Yee Sui firm, application for a Receiving Order.

Mr. Gardiner stated that he appeared for the petitioning creditor. The acts of bankruptcy were set out in the petition.

Continuing, Mr. Gardiner said there was a question of fraudulent preference.

His Lordship—Where's proof of that?

Mr. Gardiner—There's the declaration of Ho Su Chiu which was filed on the 7th of April.

The Official Receiver—With regard to the question of fraudulent preference, Messrs. Sander Wieler and Company denied that they ever received the goods. There was no evidence of that.

Mr. Gardiner—I'll file further affidavits.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY.

Mr. Fletcher made an application for the rescission of the receiving order made with regard to Lam Cheong.

The application was opposed by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Fletcher said he made the application on two grounds under Sections 8 and 29 of the Ordinance.

The debtor was a man who was prosecuted at the criminal sessions for misdemeanour with regard to his bankruptcy petition, and was acquitted.

The history of the case, briefly, was that the debtor filed his petition in March, 1910, and on the 19th of that month a receiving order was made. It appeared from the public examination that quite shortly before, he went to various merchants in Hongkong and bought nearly \$20,000 worth of goods upon credit. There he sold and according to him, he used the proceeds to repay depositors.

Examining the names of the depositors in the books he found that many of them had names which were not unlike the debtors and further that they all lived in the same village. They were probably relatives of the debtor.

His Lordship deferred the question.

HEAVY LIABILITIES.

The next person for public examination was Mr. Tavares, who in reply to Mr. Fletcher said he started business in Macao, as a curio seller, with a capital of \$10,000.

Mr. Fletcher—You began business in Hongkong, twelve years ago, with \$150,000?—Yes.

What business did you do in Hongkong?—Different kinds of business.

But that does not explain at all?—I had a barber's shop and a compradore's shop and such like.

And you bought and sold jewellery?—Yes.

You did some exchange business and dealt in house property?—Yes.

The barbers' and compradore

them to pay the money, and received a letter from the solicitor of the China Merchants Association, saying that the account had been paid by the firm in the presence of one of their representatives.

The second debtor upon the books also replied that he had paid the money owing to Lam Cheong to two of his representatives.

What did you do about the debts?—I paid the money owing to Lam Cheong to two of his representatives.

What are your assets?—People owe me about \$60,000.

Debtor explained that a Chinaman in Macao owed him \$19,800 but he was now poor. As soon as he became rich again he would pay him again.

In any event his promissory note is mortgaged to Messrs. Ullmann and Sonnet Freres?—Yes. Another man named Major Sauvage owes me \$10,500. He is now in Portugal.

The debtor further stated that he expected the Major would pay him on his return to Hongkong.

Will he come back?—I cannot say.

What are your total debts?—About \$10,000.

That includes three thousand in the beginning; you started with a debt of \$3,000 and have never been out of debt?—There was \$3,000 for the business and \$1,800 for license fee. I started \$4,800 in debt.

Supposing you are given a further month, what assets do you expect to recover?—I don't know of any. I can only do my best.

What do you expect to get?—I cannot say.

You won't enquire of the Major in Lisbon to start with. Who will you enquire of?—I can write and ask him to repay the money.

Is there any money you expect to recover definitely within a month?—No. One can never say what will turn up.

I understand you used to get your jewellery from Messrs. Ullmann and Sonnet Freres on consignment?—Yes.

That is you got the goods to sell at a profit?—Yes.

And I understand you used to sell these things or pawn them and not account for them?—That is wrong. You have not got the right story. The story is that when I first started business I bought jewellery to the extent of \$100,000 cash. They got me to get goods on consignment, and I worked for an adjudication order.

In answer to Mr. Fletcher, the debtor stated that in 1903 he gave his daughter a house, and in 1905 he settled the sum of \$6,000 on her. He was not in debt at the time.

In answer to Mr. D'Almada, who appeared on behalf of creditors, Tavares said he always had money. He came to Hongkong with \$150,000. He commenced an exchange business, and in about nine months he made \$13,000 profit.

Mr. D'Almada—Were you ever banished from Macao?

Debtor caused some laughter by replying in English, "No, never."

You told the Official Receiver that you never gambled. Have you ever gambled in a Chinese Club?—No, never.

Now I put it to you that you gambled in a Chinese Club, and lost, in one night, over \$50,000.

That is all lies. You had better prove your statement.

Mr. D'Almada—It is not for me to prove. I am asking you.

In answer to further questions, the debtor stated he had no assets at all.

And you do not care to collect the money from those who owe it to you?—It is not a question of caring; I cannot get hold of them.

The examination was closed.

A BAD START.

Before the Registrar, Mr. C. Melbourne.

The public examination of R. H. Whittaker, proprietor of the Praya East Hotel, was next dealt with.

Mr. Harris—You are proprietor of the Praya East Hotel?—Yes.

You have been there about four years?—Three and a half.

What was your business prior to that?—Sergeant in the Army Service Corps.

How did you acquire the Praya East Hotel?—I bought it.

Who from?—Mr. Rumjahn and Mr. Owen.

What price did you pay?—Six thousand dollars.

And what did they get the hotel for?—Mr. Rumjahn previously bought it, I believe at an auction, for about \$600.

Where did you get the money from?—I have saved part from my pay—I am working at the Naval Yard, and part of it was given me by my wife.

The examination was closed.

Where did you get the money from?—The three thousand which I paid down, I borrowed.

And what about the other \$3,000?—That came out of the business later on.

I dare say you don't, but you have not lost \$100,000 in gambling?—No.

And you about \$50,000 or \$60,000?—Yes.

What are your assets?—People owe me about \$60,000.

Debtor explained that a Chinaman in Macao owed him \$19,800 but he was now poor. As soon as he became rich again he would pay him again.

In any event his promissory note is mortgaged to Messrs. Ullmann and Sonnet Freres?—Yes. Another man named Major Sauvage owes me \$10,500. He is now in Portugal.

The debtor further stated that he expected the Major would pay him on his return to Hongkong.

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Supposing you are given a further month, what assets do you expect to recover?—I don't know of any. I can only do my best.

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You won't into the business?—Yes.

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STORY OF THE ATTACK.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 28.

For the last few days rumours have been current that a rising of anarchists would take place. Although the local authorities had taken every precaution against disturbance, and the garrison, the bannermen, and the naval troops had been called in readiness for any emergency, the rising actually took place as anticipated last night.

It appears that yesterday morning H.E. the Viceroy issued urgent orders for a thorough search for revolutionaries to be made in the whole city. In the afternoon one of the ringleaders was arrested and his followers tried to disperse and escape. The attempt was, however, futile owing to the precautions already taken by the authorities. They had no means of escape, and there was no way open to them except to face death. They gathered up their courage and made a run for the Viceroy's yamen with bombs, explosives and revolvers. They all wore a white band as a sign of the party. They set fire to the yamen, and before much damage was done they were faced by the Viceroy's bodyguards. They at once opened fire on the incendiaries, who, however, returned with great determination. Ultimately they had to make a hasty retreat on account of the reinforcement of the garrison. The bodyguards displayed great courage, and were on the heels of the incendiaries.

Being pressed, the revolutionaries had no alternative but to resume the attack. The casualties on both sides were heavy. By this time all the city gates were closed.

Telephonic and telegraphic communication have been suspended by the order of the officials, in case news of the outrage might spread.

The revolutionaries were surrounded by both the Viceroy's bodyguards and the soldiers of the garrison. Many arrests were made, and a great number were killed. Although the casualties on both sides could not be ascertained, it is certain that both must have lost heavily. Two naval officers were killed during the encounter, and the Brigadier-General was wounded in the hand.

As regards the fire at the Viceroy's yamen, only the front part of the building was burnt down. As soon as His Excellency heard of the outbreak, he gave orders at once not to save the building but to let the conflagration burn itself out. He commanded his bodyguards to surround the building and arrest all the incendiaries. The bannermen also protected the city. All the soldiers were ordered out, and His Excellency's commands were promptly executed. Every effort was made to put down the tumult.

Soon afterwards order was restored. The Viceroy at once telegraphed to Peking reporting the occurrence. The people living on the western side of the city were ignorant until morning that such a serious riot had occurred during the night.

Canton, April 29, 1 p.m.

The rigorous measures instituted by the Viceroy have had the desired effect, and the City is now quiet.

There is little danger of a further outbreak.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE FINED.

The case in which European Police Constable Harold Jones, No. 15, was charged with disobedience, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and insubordination to the Chief Police Officer, was concluded on the 25th before Mr. Mundell, acting third magistrate, Singapore.

His Worship, before convicting the defendant, amended the second charge to read "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline by slating to Inspector Connor that he (defendant) would not salute anyone below the rank of Superintendent."

Defendant said he did not use these words.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$20 or two weeks' imprisonment on the first charge, \$10 or one week on the second charge, and \$20 or two weeks on the third.

Defendant asked for a few days in which to pay the fines, but His Worship refused his consent.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HONGKONG MOTOR CARS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I hope the public may venture to count on your advocacy and support to resist any unnecessary interference with the legitimate pleasure and rights of the motoring community. There are indications of intolerance on the part of certain of our citizens whose good intentions are in advance of their intelligence, and whose zeal bids fair to outrun their discretion. Motoring, even in Hongkong, is quite as allowable a method of locomotion as railways or steamships and there is no more sense in asking for needless legislative restrictions in respect of its exercise, than there would be in regulating the number of railway journeys each citizen should take in a year, or the consumption of cocktails on an American liner. Accidents are incidental to life and can no more be prevented than the seasonal occurrence of typhoons and their tale of death.

The motoring fraternity does not ask any exemption from legal penalties which rightly attach to culpable carelessness or personal disregard of life and property. But it does demand that liberty of action, freedom from vexatious control, which all other classes of the community enjoy. Motors have come to stay, and though, at present, they are owned only by the enterprising American or the advanced Chinese, their use will become more general at no distant date, and any unwise restrictive measures will be distinctly retrogressive. The occurrence of an occasional motor mishap does not prove a callous disregard on the part of the owner, for the welfare of the humble pedestrian. The exhilaration of motoring is its own enjoyment. The day of stone throwing into the frog pond of China has long gone by. The uncouth barbarian has, on the contrary, suffered less from the wanton school boy than from the culinary artist who makes an appetising dish of edible frog's legs.

As the telegram marked an historic advance over the ordinary postal letter, in the last century, so we trust that the metonymical "Telegraph" will also make for progress, even when the "Mai" exhibits a cautious conservatism. —Yours &c., HETT. MELVIN.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF DETECTIVE INSPECTOR J. W. HANSON.

The retirement is announced of the head of the Hongkong Detective Department, Mr. J. W. Hanson, who for over thirty years has been connected with the constabulary in the Colony. Mr. Hanson was included in the King's New Year honours list, and about three weeks ago he received the much coveted Police Medal, presented on behalf of the King by the Governor of the Colony. Mr. Hanson, who left London in 1874, in a sailing ship, at the age of 17 years, applied for admission to the police force on his arrival at Hongkong. During the voyage he encountered severe storms. He has proved himself one of the most capable officers who helped to administer the Police regulations in Hongkong. He has seen great changes, for at the time he entered the service, Kowloon was nothing but a sandy beach from Hunglo to Sanisipo, on which were a few native huts and the police station, known as the "Old Castle." He has had many awkward experiences; once he was attacked by a robber, and on another occasion he had a narrow escape from losing his life in attempting to seize two boats whose crews had arranged to rob a house. He effected arrests, but on entering the cell some time later he was met by revolver shots. During his residence here Mr. Hanson has visited England twice. He leaves for home in the course of a week or two.

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The body of a Chinese male was found on the hill side near Deep Bay. He had a large wound on the side of his shoulder and five large wounds on his skull. Not far from where he was found, a false queue's clasp knife and a gold ring were discovered.

COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following are the first members of the Council of the University of Hongkong:

Sir Frederick John Dentley Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. Chairman.

Treasurer of the University, Hon. Sir Catchick Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. William Chatham, C.M.G.

The Registrar General, Hon. Mr. Arthur Wenbott Brown.

Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. John Mitford Atkinson.

Director of Education, Mr. Edward Alexander Irving.

Hon. Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Murray Stewart (Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi, Acting).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., M.B., M.R.C.S.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

A MAN GRANTED CONVERSION.

Dubbo, Monday.—A very important decision was given by the Land Appeal Court at Dubbo on Thursday respecting unnaturalised Chinamen holding land. Chen Lee had had his application to convert his manhood selection into a conditional purchase refused by the Land Board, and he now appealed. The appeal was upheld in the following decision:

The appellant, a Chinaman, is not a naturalised subject. He made application under provisions of section 43 of the Crown Land Act of 1908 for a homestead selection. This, we understand, was taken up in 1907 by one Angus M'Kenzie in his name, and a homestead grant was executed in 1903. The land became subject to a mortgage. The land was disposed of by the official assignee, and the appellant, we understand, became the registered holder of the selection, subject to the mortgage held by the commissioners of the Government Savings Bank. The Land Board has disallowed his application for conversion, finding that he is a Chinaman who did not give notice of his intention to apply for naturalisation, nor does he ask to amend his application. It is not apparent that the applicant, by becoming naturalised, would be successful. Section 3 of the Act of 1888 provides that after its passing no certificates of naturalisation should be issued to any Chinaman. The Commonwealth Naturalisation Act 1903, which by section 13 transfers the right to issue certificates of naturalisation from the State Governor to the Governor-General, does not entitle an aborigine, native of Asia, Africa, or the Pacific Islands—expect New Zealand—to apply for certificates of naturalisation. Section 41 of the Act of 1895 provides that an unnaturalised subject should not be qualified to apply for a B.S., C.P.L., S.C.L., S.L., or original C.P., unless he has resided in New South Wales one year, and at the time of making such application he gives a declaration of his intention to become naturalised within five years from such declaration. The Act of 1898 provides, under section 4, that real and personal property of every description may be taken, held, acquired, or disposed of by an alien in the same manner as though from the year in question he were a naturalised British subject. One constituted like the appellant was barred from taking an original C.P., but he could acquire one from the holder and apply for additional land. We read the sections of the 1908 Act to apply to conditions attached to a new holding after it had come into existence, and under conditions precedent. It is not disputed that the appellant is the registered holder, and the person entitled to the equity on the redemption of the H.S. The question is, "Has he applied for his C.P. within the meaning of section 41, which was directed against aliens taking Crown lands in the first instance?" Chen Lee did not do so. He holds the grant, and is seeking to change his title. Under section 3 of the 1908 Act he is entitled to do this, although he is not, and could not be, a naturalised British subject. We sustain the appeal, and remit the case to the Land Board for necessary action. Defendant said he did not use these words.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$20 or two weeks' imprisonment on the first charge, \$10 or one week on the second charge, and \$20 or two weeks on the third.

Defendant asked for a few days in which to pay the fines, but His Worship refused his consent.

COMMERCIAL.

The report of Messrs. W. G. Hale and Company, rice-dealers, Saigon, dated the 29th ult., states that the Saigon market closed steadily with further inquiries. The previous exports of white rice, cargo rice and paddy to various points amounted to 159,556 tons, while the amount exported since the 4th March, 1911, was 91,030 tons, making a total of 253,586 tons. The figure for the same period of last year was 315,000, an increase over the present figure of 92,314 tons.

Tonnage.—Quotations stand as follows: 10 cents to Hongkong; 22.23 cents to Java; and 10.11 cents to Singapore; 23.24 cents to the Philippines; 20.21 cents to Japan.

Charters.—The following are the settlements:—Norwegian steamer Nord 25,000 piculs to Singapore \$4,200 in full. Norwegian steamer Ulv 30,000 piculs to Singapore \$4,200 in full. Norwegian steamer Prosper 30,000 piculs to Hongkong at 13 cents per picul rice.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular, dated April 26, states:

There has been more activity in the market during the past week, though prices in rubbers have been somewhat easier. At the close, however, there has been a sharp recovery, in sterling shares, followed by a considerable demand for dividend-paying local stocks. Mining shares are quiet with steady enquiry for Tronohs, and in the industrial section the chief feature has been the activity of Straits Trading Company's.

Rubber.—Bukit Rajahs have changed hands at £14.10, Seafields £5.14-1-2, Tebraus 65s. 0d., Jugra Lands 45s. 3d., Spongs 30s. 0d., Linggi 49s. 0d. to 46s. 3d., Vallumbrosa 34s. 9d. to 32s. 3d., Duffs, 11s. 4-1-2d., Tanjong Malins 3s. 9d. premium, Chersonee 3s. 9d., Bertams 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d., Yam Sengs 9s. 3d. to 8s. 7-1-2d., Kamuning 4s. 4d. premium, Heawoods 4s. 0d., Merlinus 4s. 8d. and the Option shares 3s. 0d. to 2s. 9d., Allagars have been done at 4/2, Chotas 2/5, Jurus 14s. 31-2d. and Singapore United 5d. premium. Amongst the dollar stocks, Singapore and Johores have been sold at \$11 to \$10.75, New Singapore Rubbers \$5.40, Papans \$10.75, New Serendahs \$2.10, United Singapores \$1.35, Ayer Moleks \$1.72-1-2, and Glenelys \$1.70. A few Pegohs have been done at \$29 and there has been considerable investment in Sanderfords at \$23 and Changkat Serdangs at \$6.50 to \$6.75 cum dividend.

Minipig.—Kambois have been placed at \$1.05, Milacea Tin Dredges 75 cents, and Sipians 25 cents. Tronohs are wanted at \$20.50 with few shares offering. General.—Forced sales have brought the price of Straits Trading to \$48 at which price a large business has been done. At the close however there is a scarcity of that is that Chinese firms are unable to differentiate their own status voluntarily, either by registering or refraining from registration. The disability that non-registering firms will suffer will be the presumption that these are attempting to carry on mercantile operations under pretexts implying trade irregularities. In litigation and in commercial transactions non-registration would therefore imply a business practice that might be open to question. There is every precaution taken to ensure that registration of partners, which is quite voluntary, is genuine. There are specific questions to be replied to as an essential preliminary to personal registration, and if in these answers any false statement be made, that will constitute a misdemeanour. The mere fact that registration is voluntary leaves the option open to the mercantile Chinese community. But refraining from registration must lay the firm open to presumption of irregularity that will not redound to its trading reputation. We should greatly like to have the views of leading Chinese trading firms here, because if the new legislation should prove acceptable and workable in Hongkong, that will be a very strong reason why its introduction should be favourably considered in this Colony, and in the Federated Malay States.

HALL AND HOLTZ, LTD.

The report of the directors of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., for the year ended February 28, 1911, has been issued to the shareholders. The profit for the year, including \$11,327.76 brought forward from last year, amounts to \$52,829.06 which the directors recommend shall be disposed of as follows:—A dividend of \$1.60 per share, at 8 per cent. \$42,140.80; write off Fixtures Account 10 per cent. \$1,087.45; and to carry forward to new account \$9,000.81.

HONGKONG FINANCE.

The returns are considered to be as satisfactory as one could expect bearing in mind the difficult questions which came up for treatment during the year. It is true that on the total figures there is a deficit on the year's working but taking all things into consideration we may count ourselves fortunate that the difference is not more pronounced than it is, the journal concludes. We wonder if the returns for the year 1911 will make more cheerful reading? Judging from recent utterances we doubt it, notwithstanding the increase made in the duties on liquor in Hongkong.

—Hankow Daily News.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIP.

SINGAPORE'S VIEW.

How frequently the Hongkong Legislative Council has sought to introduce a new Ordinance on the subject of Chinese partnerships the records of the Council show, says the "Singapore Free Press." Perhaps the real reason of the failure to arrive at any practical solution of the problem has been that the effort was in the main to impose Western practice too rigidly upon Oriental business methods. It is quite true that Chinese practice in partnerships too often lent itself in an ingenious machinery for the evasion of mercantile responsibilities. And perhaps the various projects for reform were disheartened by the conviction that Chinese firms were in the "main" agencies for fraudulent mercantile practices.

At Hongkong there is a renewed effort to create legislation for the registration of Chinese partnerships. With a regard to common sense there is no attempt to enforce any cast-iron practice derived from Western legislation.

The foundation of the new Hongkong effort at legislation is the complete recognition of Chinese business practice in regard to partnerships, and the embodiment of all that in a system of voluntary registration.

Those who do not care to come under the law of partnership registration will have to remain under the more drastic unlimited liability of the present partnership law.

It will be seen that the Chief Justice of Hongkong, in dealing with a case not very long ago, indicated to the Government what he styled "the extreme danger of reproducing English legislation bodily into the Colonial Statute book without at least considering the question how it may affect the customs of the large body of Chinese who are legislated for."

The Partnership Registration Ordinance is really a careful embodiment of that Chinese practice.

The important thing is that the principles that find place in this Ordinance must be assumed to be those prevailing in all the Chinese Coast Ports, and in the Straits, Rangoon, and Calcutta.

The act of registration under the ordinance is voluntary, and the effect of that is that Chinese firms are enabled to differentiate their own status voluntarily, either by registering or refraining from registration.

The disability that non-registering firms will suffer will be the presumption that these are attempting to carry on mercantile operations under pretexts implying trade irregularities.

In litigation and in commercial transactions non-registration would therefore imply a business practice that might be open to question.

There is every precaution taken to ensure that registration of partners, which is quite voluntary, is genuine.

There are specific questions to be replied to as an essential preliminary to personal registration, and if in these answers any false statement be made, that will constitute a misdemeanour.

The mere fact that registration is voluntary leaves the option open to the mercantile Chinese community.

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We should greatly like to have the views of leading Chinese trading firms here, because if the new legislation should prove acceptable and workable in Hongkong, that will be a very strong reason why its introduction should be favourably considered in this Colony, and in the Federated Malay States.

—Hankow Daily News.

BIBLE IN THE EAST.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held Thursday in the City Hall, Bishop Lander presiding over a large attendance.

He was supported on the platform by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, the society's agent for China, Mr. J. L. McPherson, B.A., and the secretary of the Hongkong auxiliary, the Rev. H. R.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday was "Settling Day" at the Summary Court, the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice F. A. Hazelwood, presiding.

DEFENDANT IN SHAMEEN.

The case of Liu Fan Ting against P. Schmidt for \$270 was mentioned.

Mr. Leo d'Almada (for the defendant) asked that the case be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the application on the ground that the case was quite a short one—in fact, one of the short causes. He asked that day be fixed some time next week.

His Lordship—Why do you want an adjournment?

Mr. Almada—I want to get the man here.

Mr. Stevenson—That's no excuse. The writ has been issued. I must ask your Lordship for a day.

Mr. Almada proceeded to explain that he had accepted service only the other day.

Mr. Stevenson—He has had an adjournment and must have had knowledge of the proceedings.

His Lordship—Have you communicated with your client?

Mr. Almada—I've written to him but I have not received a reply.

His Lordship—Where's the man?

Mr. Almada—He's somewhere in the interior of Canton.

Mr. Stevenson—His address is Shameen.

The case was fixed for Wednesday next at ten o'clock.

SOLICITOR APPEARS UNDEER PROTEST.

In the case in which the Chung Ou Hotel and another are sued by various parties for sums amounting to \$429.23, Mr. Almada said he appeared under protest on behalf of the second defendant, the latter not being a partner.

Mr. Hung—It's a very short cause. Defendant is the licensee of the hotel.

Mr. Almada—He may be the licensee.

His Lordship—Is he the licensee?

Mr. Almada—I don't know, my Lord.

The case was fixed for Tuesday next.

A CAUTIOUS SOLICITOR.

Mr. Goldring mentioned a certain action and, in doing so, pointed out to the Court that electric fans, &c., were being moved away and it was necessary that the Court should force on the case.

Mr. Needham—It's a question of discovery, my Lord.

His Lordship—I'll fix Wednesday afternoon for the case.

Mr. Goldring—in the meantime, I'll give my friend full inspection of the books.

The parties to the above action are the Gas Company against Wan Yu Chuen, the sum in dispute being \$220.44.

APPLICATION TO DELAY EXECUTION.

Mr. Matthew John Stephens appeared for Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, in the action against Mrs. J. E. Holliday to recover the sum of \$101.05 for goods supplied. Mr. Stephens informed the Court that the amount had been reduced by the return of some bottles.

Mr. Jackson on behalf of the defendant consented to judgment for the amount claimed less \$11.

Mr. Stephens—I'm prepared to accept judgment for \$89.50 with costs.

Mr. Jackson—My object in appearing in this action is to ask that execution be not issued without notice being given me.

Mr. Stephens—I shall certainly give my friend notice. I don't intend to trouble the Court. I'm entitled to execution but I don't want to take advantage of it.

Mr. Jackson—I merely want sufficient notice, that's all.

His Lordship—Forty-eight hours?

Mr. Jackson—Yes.

Mr. Stephens—Certainly.

Thank you, your Lordship.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Kwok A Ho filed a suit against C. F. Gray, to recover the sum of \$90.50 in respect of wages due.

Mr. Goldring (for the defendant)—I'm going to file a counter-claim. There's an absolute defense. The whole liability is denied.

Mr. Kong Sing—It's an action for wages. It's a question of notice in lieu of wages.

The case was adjourned.

WANTED TO CALCULATE INTEREST.

Shudda Singh and Hernan Singh proceeded against A. F. Baptista to recover the sums of \$380 and \$180, respectively, due under promissory notes.

Mr. Harris (for the plaintiff)—I think my friend consents to judgment.

Mr. Jackson (for the defendant)—No, I don't.

Mr. Harris—I produced the promissory notes to my friend.

Mr. Jackson—They're not promissory notes.

Mr. Harris—The amounts on the face of the documents are payable jointly and severally.

Mr. Jackson—I want, even if weariable, to calculate the interest and then ask your Lordship to make an order for instalments of about \$1 a month.

Mr. Harris—My friend says \$1 a month.

Mr. Jackson—It does not matter to me a bit.

This case was adjourned till tomorrow morning.

ACTION STRUCK OFF.

In the action in which Rattan Singh sued J. C. Moose to recover the sum of \$112, both the parties to the action failed to answer to their names when called out three times by the clerk of the court. The action was accordingly struck off by default.

LAWN BOWLS.

COMING COMPETITIONS.

The following are the draws for the various competitions at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club:

CHAMPIONSHIP.

T. C. Nicholai v. D. Koith, T. Ramsay v. W. Brown, G. I. Duncan v. W. Taylor, G. K. Haxton v. G. W. Grossot, T. Neave v. J. R. Allen, G. A. Walker v. H. Shires, S. Gray v. J. M. Henderson, R. Hunter v. D. Muir, T. Petrie v. D. Gow, D. McQuig v. R. Hall, D. Harvey v. W. Johnson, C. W. Alexander v. G. R. Edwards, A. Ramsay v. T. W. Robertson, D. Cooper v. J. Shearer, A. H. Illa, bye.

L. Guy, bye.

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

T. C. Nicholai v. A. Ramsay, W. Taylor v. S. Gray, W. Brown v. T. W. Robertson, D. Koith v. L. Guy, T. Ramsay v. H. Shires, T. Petrie v. R. Hunter, C. W. Alexander v. J. R. Allen, J. Shearer v. G. I. Duncan, G. R. Edwards v. G. A. Walker, D. Muir v. G. K. Haxton, T. Neave v. D. McQuig, Second Round.

W. Johnson v. D. Gow, D. Cooper, bye.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CUP.

D. Gow v. G. R. Edwards, D. Harvey v. G. A. Walker, T. Neave v. D. Muir, H. Shires v. G. W. Grossot, D. Koith v. W. Brown, W. Johnson v. D. McQuig, J. Shearer v. G. K. Haxton, R. Hunter v. W. Taylor, J. M. Henderson v. L. Guy, A. H. Illa v. R. Hall, J. R. Allen v. T. Ramsay, D. Cooper v. A. Ramsay, T. Petrie v. S. Gray.

Second Round.

T. C. Nicholai v. T. W. Robertson, C. W. Alexander, bye.

"TELEGRAPH" CUP.

C. W. Alexander v. F. C. Nichols, W. Johnson v. O. S. Williams, H. Shires v. D. Harvey, S. Gray v. L. Guy, D. McQuig v. G. R. Edwards, E. Hall v. J. M. Henderson, D. Koith v. W. Brown, G. W. Grossot v. D. Gow, W. Taylor v. G. L. Duncan, D. Cooper v. T. Ramsay.

Second Round.

T. C. Nicholai v. T. W. Robertson, C. W. Alexander, bye.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

INSURGENTS OFFER SERVICES TO ARMY.

Six hundred disbanded soldiers have joined the ranks of the brigands and have created a disturbance in the neighbourhood of Heilungkiang. Several severe encounters ensued between them and the troops stationed in those places. Many officers of the troops were killed. The insurgents were armed with quick firing guns and cannon. The leader of the insurgents has sent in a letter to the authorities offering their services in the army.

HUNGCHOW A FREE PORT.

According to instructions received from the Chief Commissioner of the Maritime Customs, Hung-Chow was declared a free port on the 1st of May.

CHINESE MASSACRED IN MONGOLIA.

The other day the Chinese residing in Mongolia were without reason attacked by a large number of Mongolians. They set fire to the houses and a large number of Chinese were massacred. Hearing the news, the Chinese authorities at once despatched 3,500 troops to subdue the disturbance. The leaders of these civil doers were shot down and the troops returned home. Half way they were attacked by 4,000 brigands. The troops were defeated and had to retire. It is reported that the guns and ammunition were supplied to the insurgents by foreign countries.

EDWARDS CUP.

D. Harvey v. T. Ramsay, J. M. Henderson v. T. Neave, G. L. Duncan v. D. Cooper, D. Koith v. R. Hunter, T. C. Nicholai v. O. S. Williams, J. R. Allen v. C. W. Alexander, W. Brown v. D. McQuig, R. Hall v. W. Johnson.

Second Round.

D. Gow v. W. Taylor, T. W. Robertson v. G. W. Grossot, L. Guy v. J. Shearer, S. Gray, bye.

BOCCA TIGRIS WELL GUARDED.

GUNBOATS DISPATCHED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, May 3.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to put aside a sum of Rs. 50,000, and has sent deputies to go to the barracks of the Canton recruits with the money to be distributed among them in respect of provision allowances. The deputies have been further required to distribute arms and ammunition to the soldiers and to order them to prepare for transference to other places on commission. H. E. the Canton Viceroy has also instructed the shop people to resume business as usual and to tell the rice and fire wood dealers not to increase the prices of these two goods under penalties of heavy fines. Six deputies have been appointed to take charge of the city gates. The Canton Police and the Pun U Magistrate have been entrusted with the duty of going round the places where houses had either been burned down or destroyed by bombs and to report. His Excellency the Viceroy has instructed the Customs Commissioners to pay sole attention to the detection of smuggled arms. It is reported that the Viceroy has also communicated with the Governor of Hongkong to give assistance in this matter. Admiral Li Chun has, as the result of the Canton outbreak, regarded it imperative to strengthen the force of the garrison stationed in the different posts. He has consulted with the Viceroy about dispatching two large gunboats to guard Bocca Tigris, as the Admiral is of opinion that this place is the key to Canton.

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CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 854.

晚七初月四年三統宣

SATURDAY.

MAY 6 1911

六月五號

號六月五號

80 P.M. ANNUAL
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

REVOLUTIONARIES SEIZE TRAIN NEAR BRITISH TERRITORY.

Information reached us this morning that gangs of revolutionaries forced drivers, stokers, etc., on one of the engines, used for construction work, on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway, to continue running between Samchun and Pingsu. They were armed, and pointed their revolvers at the men on board the engine.

Trucks were commandeered and these were utilized for the conveyance of men, arms and ammunition, and it is rumoured that a big force is concentrating at Shek-ling.

The engineer in charge, Mr. Moore, is now staying at Taipo.

All the Europeans, who were on this section beyond Lowu, were ordered to seek shelter on British territory some days ago, and some are now in Hongkong.

Some interesting developments are expected daily.

Since the above information was received a "Telegraph" representative has made inquiries of European refugees now resident in Hongkong. Many came in a few days ago, for trouble had been anticipated for some time.

They had been warned, and had not failed to take advantage of the warning. There has been little semblance of order, we were informed, for some time in this wild district, which is just a few miles beyond the British frontier.

COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONER HERE.

Mr. Lovett M. Wood, who arrived in Hongkong on board the America Maru, which rendered assistance to the wrecked Asia, is visiting various places in the Orient in search of commercial information on behalf of the United States Government.

He first intends to visit Japan, Formosa, Manchuria, Calcutta, Bombay, and returns to America via England. His trip, he expects, will occupy one year.

Mr. Wood has had several interesting interviews, he says, with leading Chinese merchants and has visited several American business houses. Last night he had the pleasure of visiting the St. John Lodge of Freemasons, when three degrees were conferred.

Mr. Wood, who was first connected with the Canadian Lodge, he being Canadian born, had the honour, three years ago of receiving the degree of Knight Commander in the Scottish Rite Lodge, and he has been through the chairs of the Blue Lodge and 28 years ago was Past Master.

Mr. Wood, asked regarding the wreck of the Asia, said he could not add to the already "excellent account given on May 1st by the "Telegraph."

For a long number of years he has conducted a trade paper in America, and commenting on newspapers in Hongkong said the "Telegraph" was a fine sample of Colonial newspaper work. He had not expected to find, he said, papers of such quality in this far Eastern English colony.

For the next day or so, Mr. Wood will take up residence just outside the British boundary, where he is visiting friends.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5, 6.15 p.m.

The West Bromwich by-election has resulted in a Unionist majority of two.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY DEFEATS WARWICK.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5, 6.15 p.m.

Surrey to-day beat Warwick by an innings and 40 runs.

BILLIARDS.

GRAY AND INMAN.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5, 6.15 p.m.

Gray, the young Australian champion billiard player, will meet Inman on June 5.

BOXING.

ROY KENNY'S NEXT FIGHT.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Shanghai, May 5th, 7.45 p.m.

Roy Kenny is hero to meet Strong, from the Astrea, on the 13th inst.

His opponent is a fine boxer and heavyweight, and is a much bigger man than Kenny.

Roy Kenny is the man who defeated Bill Lewis in Hongkong, fought Mollvaine, the coloured man, at Zamboanga, in the Philippines, and lost to the latter on a supposed foul.

Our readers will remember arrangements are being made for these two men to meet again, probably at the Stadium, Hongkong, next month. The contest will take place in the open air, and cinematograph pictures will be taken of the fight.

STATE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 5, 1.55 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has been read a first time. Approval of its general principles is cordial and universal.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

SECOND READING PASSED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 6, 6.50 a.m.

In the House of Commons, after a listless debate, the Ministers not participating in the discussion, and the attendance small, there was passed for second reading by 255 votes to 88, Comps Bill granting parliamentary franchise to women householders.

The Bill, however, has no chance of passing this session, the Government being unable to give time.

AN OPIUM TRAP.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CURRENCY REFORM.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5th.

The Board of Finance has submitted the new one dollar design for the approval of the Throne.

EMPEROR DOWAGER AND THE CANTON OUTBREAK.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5th.

The Empress Dowager of China has decided not to take up her residence in the Summer Palace this summer owing to the recent outbreak in Canton.

A CHINESE HERBALIST'S DEAL.

Robert Lee Kun, 54, described as a Chinese herbalist, pleaded guilty before Mr. Millard, at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on April 7th to a charge of having in his possession seven tins of opium suitable for smoking, on March 31. Senior-constable Charlton stated that at 11.30 p.m. on the date in question he saw the accused in Mullens-street, Rozelle. He was carrying a tan bag, and in reply to a question said he had some herbs in it. Witness opened the bag, and found seven tins of opium. Asked where he got it, he said he got it from Harry Beard, to whom he paid £3 per tin. Mr. Levy (for accused): From what you have subsequently been told I understand you have no doubt the accused was trapped? — No, none whatever. Sergeant Mankey: The police are prepared to admit there was most likely a trap set for the accused, and since his arrest an information had been laid against the man Beard. The Magistrate said he would take that into consideration, and fined the accused £5, in default two months.

Harry Beard was then proceeded against on a similar charge, to which he pleaded not guilty. Senior-constable Charlton, in giving evidence, detailed a conversation which he had with the defendant, in which he (defendant) said Lee Kun was bringing over some samples of opium to defendant's place that night. Witness asked "How much is he bringing for a sample?" to which defendant replied, "Seven or eight tins." Asked if he had any deals in opium, he said, "No." Witness subsequently went with the defendant to near his residence in Mullens-street, Rozelle, and after the defendant had been inside the house, he returned to witness, and said, "I have refused to buy the opium. He will be out in a minute." When Lee Kun did come out, witness arrested him after seeing the opium in his bag.

Lee Kun said he was a Chinese herbalist in Campbell-street. He got the opium from the defendant Beard, and only had it in his possession about ten minutes when he was arrested.

Defendant denied that Lee Kun got the opium from him or that he ever offered him any.

In answer to Sergeant Mankey, witness said he was fined £50 some time ago in Queensland for having opium in his possession.

The magistrate convicted, and fined Beard £25, in default four months. He thought the trick played by the defendant on the Chinaman was a most contemptible one. He ordered the opium to be confiscated.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

London, May 5, 6.15 p.m.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

London, May 5.

A Constantinople telegram states that M. Djavid, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, and other Ministers, also representing the advanced section of Young Turks, are expected to resign as the result of dissensions in the party which resulted in a victory of the Conservatives.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

A RAILWAY PROJECT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

London, May 5.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government has applied to the Government of Persia for the option to construct a railway in South-West Persia

with British capital. He could not now make a statement as to the terms of the application or the nature of the reply.

THE REPORT OF THE SENATE'S COMMITTEE (CAPETOWN) ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ADVOCATES LOANS AGGREGATING £250,000 ANNUALLY TO ENABLE SETTLERS TO ACQUIRE FARMS, AND URGES THAT IMMEDIATE STEPS BE TAKEN TO SECURE DESIRABLE OVERSEAS SETTLERS. RAILWAY EXPANSION, THE COMMITTEE ADDS, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED CO-JOINTLY WITH LAND SETTLEMENT.

The report of the Senate's Committee (Capetown) on Closer Settlement advocates loans aggregating £250,000 annually to enable settlers to acquire farms, and urges that immediate steps be taken to secure desirable overseas settlers. Railway expansion, the committee adds, should be considered co-jointly with land settlement.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PEKING'S CABINET.

ROYAL APPROVAL SOUGHT FOR.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5th.

The formation of the new cabinet has been submitted to the Prince Regent for consideration.

The Prince has decided to appoint

Prince Ching as president and Prince Lan and H.E. Chu as vice-presidents.

PATRIOTISM.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5.

Prince Tsai Tsui and Prince

Tao have requested the Throne to encourage the formation of corps, to be maintained out of commercial funds, for the protection of the country.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

OFFERED SECURITY NOT DEEMED SUFFICIENT.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5th.

The Board of Communications proposes to give the profits from the Peking-Hankow Railway as security for the loan from Japan.

The Japanese Government does not think it is sufficient and is accordingly asking for the military contributions of Kiangsu and Chekiang in addition.

PRINCE KUNG AND OPIUM SMOKERS.

STRICT DEALINGS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 5.

The Anti-Opium Commissioner, Prince Kung, has been very strict with the officials suffering from the opium habit. All the officials

of the various boards are greatly alarmed.

WEARING GLASSES.

Dr. D. Webster remarks that the vast majority of persons who wear glasses can see as well without them. They use them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes.

For eyes in a healthy state pure cold water is the best wash. When the eyelids are inflamed a weak solution of salt and water makes the best domestic eyewash. Never apply poultices to the eye.

Gray's famous stroke is considered quite legitimate by the English Billiard Control Club.

AN ASTOUNDING MOVE.

The time has arrived for the Colony of Hongkong to be on the qui vive. We must watch with jealous care all attempts of the Canton malcontents to involve a power friendly to China and the present Chinese Government in complications. We would draw attention to the information furnished by our Canton correspondent, published in the columns of our last evening's issue, wherein it is stated by our correspondent that:

Yesterdays the Self-Government Investigation Society distributed hand bills to the public stating that the members had been instructed by the Canton Viceroy that His Excellency was in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of Hongkong as to the influx of the people from Canton into Hongkong during the last week. In the telegram it is stated that Hongkong was so crammed with the people from Canton that it was impossible to accommodate such a multitude. It is reported that the Governor intends to limit the number of people landing at Hongkong.

We congratulate our Canton correspondent for contributing news so important in character.

This must be an attempt on the part of the Self-Government

Investigation Society to score a

point not only against the Viceroy, but also against the Government of Hongkong. We say authoritatively that the Governor of this colony sent no such telegram to the Viceroy of Canton or to any other person.

The Viceroy could not, therefore, have so informed the Self-Government Investigation Society, which, if this is an example of their style and method, should be reprimanded.

The Self-Improvement Society, and they should at once engage competent instructors with a view to attaining that degree of improvement apparently so necessary for them.

Is it possible that the Viceroy of

Canton would lend himself to such a subterfuge that he might, by so doing, check the outflow of law-abiding and peaceful residents of the Canton district who are seeking a domicile where peace, law and order is assured?

The government of this Colony will now, and always, welcome with open arms all such Chinese as are now coming to Hongkong in hordes. They are China's best, it spells loss for Canton, but gain for Hongkong. Welcome all ye affrighted!

POLICE COURT.

OPIUM PLANTING.

Mak Tai, rope maker, and Mak Un, boatman, were charged at the police court yesterday with planting opium on board the America Maru. Mak Tai was found guilty and fined three hundred dollars or in default three months' hard labour. Mak Un was remanded until to-day to give him an opportunity of proving he was a boatman. Yesterday he could not give the number of his boat. He was unable to do so this morning and was fined five hundred dollars or in default three months' hard labour.

WEARING GLASSES.

Dr. D. Webster remarks that the vast majority of persons who wear glasses can see as well without them. They use them

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000
SILVER 15,000,000
BETWEEN LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keenick—Chairman
G. H. Modhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
P. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. Fyfe, Esq.
G. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB,
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER,
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum,
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum,
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
3 per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 16,800,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.

For 6 months 3½ per cent. p.a.

For 3 months 2½ per cent. p.a.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRIES BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [10]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinanfu Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Very liberal description of Banking and
Exchange by a well-trusted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIUT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
people here believe, that they can get
better fitting glasses at our place,
than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.
Doctors prescriptions accurately
filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Watt, Esq., Managing
Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., R.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Reg-
istered under Hongkong Ordi-
nances and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force, \$97,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,260.00
Income for Year 3,558,559.00
Insurance Fund 8,216,818.00

L. BEFFERT'S
KNOX, Esq.,
District Manager.
W. TAPE, Esq.,
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG,
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrenz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 15 min.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 15 min.
9.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m.
and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrange-
ment at the Company's Office—
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road
Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKETT'S G.A.P.

The Park,
near the Tram Terminus.
Tel. 50.

For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.

PIENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned DATES on or about
the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA] PASIHWUR, Capt. E. W. Bruce About 7th May] Freight only.

SHANGHAI DRAVANIA, Capt. H. Powell About 11th May] Freight and Passage.

LONDON, via DELTA, USUAL PORTS OF CALL CAPT. E. P. Martin, R.N.R. 13th May] See Special Advertisement.

LONDON AND ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PORT SAID AND MARSAILLES] SINGAPORE, Capt. G. H. Watkins, R.N.R. 17th May] Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [4]

E. A. NEWETT, Superintendent.

Telephone 1422.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

15, Queen's Road Central.

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A SHORT SERMON.
CONSECRATING EVERY DAY.

Ps. 74: 10, "The day is thine." In this Psalm the author's thought is that God presides over his creation. The changing of the day and night, and of the seasons is due to God's continued working. So these are recognized as being under God's sovereign control. This is why he can say: "The day is thine." It is God's because he made it and sustains it.

When we think about it there is a deeper sense in which the day belongs to God. If he made it and it is his, he has the right to direct how it should be used. To use it thus is to recognize his claim upon it. To use it as our selfishness prompts is to claim it for our own sordid ends. (God appointed the day for divine ends — to use the day with this in view is to consecrate it. This in turn means no less than to acknowledge the day as God's very possession: to surrender all of its varied incidents to his sovereign control.)

How few regard the day in this way. Too frequently we use it without reference to God. It is a secular day to us, not a God-given or sacred day. We think of it only as it ministers to our material desires. It is a day which brings to us certain pleasures or certain financial gains. So we go out in the morning light to drink the cup of life's pleasures or to engage in the pursuit of material gain. But there is nothing in these inconsistent with consecrating the day. God made the rivers of pleasure to enliven every day, and he fashioned us for their enjoyment. He also fashioned us for toil in the world of hunger and harvest. If he made the joys and the avocations of life, why do they not also belong to him? And why should they not be consecrated to him? The evil consists not in the possession of these things but in their wrong use. God intended that the day should be filled with joy and comfort. He never planned for us to be melancholy or without things needful all the day. If he gave these things through a gracious providence, certainly they are his and should be used in his interests.

If this day is God's then the pleasures and the gains of life are to be used as they minister to the needs of his kingdom. This means to choose only those pleasures which are consistent with godly living; and to recognize all pleasure as recruiting us for spiritual service. It means to labour to multiply our fortunes with the view of more magnanimously serving God in the world. How few think of their wealth in this way. With increase of fortune they build finer houses, multiply luxuries, and indulge in more costly pleasures. This is the same as saying that the day is theirs and that every advantage which it has brought to them is theirs and not God's. This is wrong; for no day is ours to be selfishly used. It belongs to God who gave it. He alone has the right to say how it should be used. To use it other than he commands is to use it sinfully.

God also appointed the day with the precious moments, its strategic opportunities and its coveted privileges. These also are his and should be used in his interests. What use are we making of our moments? If we squander them in idleness we do not use them divinely. God never intended that the appointed means for improvement each day should be ignored and wasted. These were given to qualify us for service. If this is true we are obligated to watch for opportunities each day whereby we may better serve our generation. If we watch for them we shall find the opportunities more numerous than we might at first imagine. Each passing day is pregnant with opportunities to help the fallen, to encourage the weak, visit the sick, to solace the dying. And what shall we say of God-given privileges? The day is freighted with them. Life has been given with its freedom of choice, and its gift of faith. These imply privileges beyond computation. But they belong to God who gave them. Each day is to be a day of faith, a day of trust in God's providential care. Each day is to be a day of choices consistent with God's commands.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, May 1.—Representative John N. Garner, from Texas, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill urging the President of the United States to consider the subject of the conclusion of a treaty with the European Powers and Japan providing the neutralization of the Philippines and the establishment of an independent Government in said islands, under the protection of all the signatory Powers. The above mentioned bill has been referred to the committee on foreign affairs of the House.

"Our residue of days and hours Thine, wholly thine, shall be; And all our consecrated powers A sacrifice to thee."

THE REVIEWER'S TABLE.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Mr. Putnam Woole ought, by all the arguments from previous achievement, to be able to write a first-class novel. His special correspondence from China has been brilliant, and his fiction hitherto has been capable and powerful. He always writes with knowledge, and he generally adds to it a gift for long views. "The Unknown God" is his best work. It is a novel both of ideas and of characters. The characters are those of a mission station in a trading settlement in China. The translation of petty affairs into typical situations is admirable. One realizes, in a flash, a condition of European society very like that of Anglo-Indian circles, but infinitely more precarious. The hero is a young and fairly well-to-do English missionary: the villain, so far as there is a villain, the local American commissioner, who has read too widely to have much belief in missions: the heroine an American mission girl who cannot return home because she has no home and no hope to go to.

Washington, May 2.—The Mexican revolution is ended, and as the price of peace, with it ends the political careers of President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour, retirement of these officials having again been made a part of the demands of the revolutionist leaders in the negotiations which began several days ago at Chihuahua. Within an hour that news of peace was received here comes further reports of anti-American demonstrations in Mexico, which may cause the troops now on the border to remain in camp until the new administration gets matters well enough in hand to insure the safety of American residents and interests.

THROUGH CHINESE CENTRAL ASIA.

Lieut. Etherton is the latest Anglo-Indian officer to make his period of leave subserve the useful purpose of exploring some of the lesser known parts of the Asiatic continent, and he has done a good piece of political work in this account of his trip "Across the Roof of the World" (Constable, 16s.). Accompanied by a Gurkha orderly from his own regiment, the Garhwal Rifles, a corps of picked hillmen, Lieut. Etherton traversed Kashgaria, the portion of the New Dominion lying east of Kuldja, a considerable part of Mongolia, and after a journey of 4,000 miles, occupying the period of one year, regained European civilisation on the Trans-Siberian Railway. The author's main purpose was sport, and there is much in the volume, which is copiously illustrated, about it. But the chief interest of the work lies in his account of the Chinese, and their relations with the Mohammedan tribes and races of Turkestan. Lieut. Etherton is the latest authority on a subject which a Russian occupation of Kuldja would make one of the topics of the day. His opinion seems to be more favourable to the efficiency of Chinese rule than the one generally held, and if there is no great visible military power in the New Dominion, the natural difficulties offered by barren and scantly populated region, vast forests, covering formidable mountain ranges, and the extraordinary variations in climate and temperature would alone render any invasion extremely difficult and any regular occupation of the country exceedingly unprofitable.

Lieut. Etherton writes quite plausibly, and among recent books of travel his volume deserves a high place.

Intimating.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobdy can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but roll end liver oil all of its steaming taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn end liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Collie itself into a Bird of Paradise!" Yet he lived to admit that he

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

"the impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite, Extracts of Malt and Will Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for.

Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Washing Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Alkins, F. R. C. P., London.—M. D. C. M., Victoria University.—M. B., Toronto University.—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables. Physician to Toronto General Hospital says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory." It appened to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles. It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." A chemist everywhere.

Washington, May 2.—Bangor, Maine, was visited by a terrible fire to-day in which three men lost their lives and property to the value of \$8,000,000 was destroyed. The entire downtown business district was devastated, and a part of the fashionable residential district destroyed. A relief organization has been formed to afford aid to the needy, and the citizens are already planning to restore their homes and businesses.

Washington, May 2.—The Mexican revolution is ended, and as the price of peace, with it ends the political careers of President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour, retirement of these officials having again been made a part of the demands of the revolutionist leaders in the negotiations which began several days ago at Chihuahua. Within an hour that news of peace was received here comes further reports of anti-American demonstrations in Mexico, which may cause the troops now on the border to remain in camp until the new administration gets matters well enough in hand to insure the safety of American residents and interests.

CHINA'S NEW OPEN PORT.

HEUNGCHOW AND ITS PROSPECTS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 5.

On the 1st of May, the celebrations in honour of Heungchow being declared a free port were successfully carried out on a grand scale. A number of foreign and Chinese visitors went over to witness the ceremonies. The display of the Chinese ensign was very prominent, and crackers were freely let off. The Customs stationed in the place put up a board informing the public that Heungchow had been declared a free port, and salutes were then fired.

A European has set up five shops on the north side of the port preparatory for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

It is reported that the European intends to acquire several places for the accommodation of his workmen.

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 6th May.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 10th May.

Entries close for Second Gymkhana Meeting.

Thursday, 11th May.

Annual general Meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 20th May.

Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th May.

Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.

Empire Pier.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1911. [1001]

Public Companies.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a Resolution authorising the Directors to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY,

Secretary.

22 Austin Friars,
London, E.C.

A limited number of the Circular

Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of

the Agent and can be had on Application.

[1008]

NOTICE.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 28th February, 1911, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

Coupon No. 16 is payable on the 1st May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBBIE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1098]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

- That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorner's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator, for the purpose of such winding-up.
- That the Liquidator be authorized to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000, as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board,

J. SCOTT HARSTON,

Chairman. [1094]

[1009]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD

of

AMSTERDAM AND

BATAVIA.

[1010]

The Undersigned having been

appointed AGENTS for the

above Company are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at CURRENT RATES.

[1011]

WENDT & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton & Swatow.

MERCHANTS,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

[1012]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [147]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

[1013]

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

[1014]

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

HONGKONG.

[1005]

Oriental Brewery Limited

Hongkong

[1005]

To Let.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 84, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatory.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [1009]

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AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Intimations.



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FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

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in PINTS and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.C., 5th edition
Western Union.

TITLE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

**PROTECTION FROM
OURSELVES.**

The accident-fund scheme introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, referred to yesterday in our telegrams, is one that ethically will appeal to all shades of political opinion. It is, in fact, an excellent method of making us moral by legislation and giving us the various comforts that morality brings in its train. We can imagine the horny-handed son of toil in England solacing his thirsty soul with the thought that the two pints of beer a week, which his forfeited fourpence under the act represents, will return to him a hundred fold in the days when he is no longer "in work" earning the wherewithal for the necessary pot of "four 'alf." But with the meagre information at our disposal as to the proposed workings of this State accident fund we are not able to see how it is to be worked. An Englishman's home, we are told, is his castle, and we are quite sure that an Englishman's salary, income, or wage is his to do with as he wills. We fear greatly that Mr. Lloyd George,

like many previous riggers of the world's wrongs, insists on ignoring the human factor. We cannot say that we have any deep or abiding knowledge of the English working class in its native haunts; but we are quite convinced that this extremely Utopian measure will leave it cold, if not indignant. We can, indeed, picture in our mind's eye a burly navvy being deprived of his weekly four pence by the charitable lieutenants of Mr. Lloyd George, and we can almost hear the wails of his badly paid and badly supported wife when she has to give up three pence out of the inadequate "house-money." The navvy we are quite sure would make remarks about Mr. Lloyd George, most hurtful to that generous gentleman's charitable aspirations, while his wife would hear more often than before the cry of her hungry children.

Mr. Lloyd George's invalidity, sickness, and unemployment insurance scheme is, in fact, only one more example of the high falutin' impracticability of socialist legislation. To the heavily paid politician living luxuriously in Downing street the miserable sum of fourpence a week is almost too small for him to consider; but four pence to the poor has a purchasing power that gives them a satisfactory dinner as Mr. Lloyd George would obtain at the Ritz for a couple of guineas, and we dare to say that the socialist himself will be one of the first to oppose this "compelling" of the poor-to-provide for themselves accident insurance and old age pensions.

To the average man out in the East, or in the Colonies, who stands or falls on his merits, who rises or goes under according as he is or is not worthy, this nurturing of the individual is rather a pitiful spectacle. It is this because, in the first place, it presupposes him incapable of taking care of himself, and secondly, because it exposes government to the attack of the people. It is to us inconceivable that the poorer classes, to benefit whom the new insurance scheme is primarily intended, will submit to be mulcted of even the smallest fraction of their small wages. Were we in their position we would be equally disinclined. Neither Mr. Lloyd George, nor Mr. Asquith, nor Mr. Balfour, nor any other politician or political economist, great or small, will ever succeed in removing from this world the human element, and while that remains, morality or luxury for all by legislation is an impossibility.

THE VETO BILL.

If Simon de Montfort could walk into Westminster Hall today he would weep tears of blood over the manner in which the constitution, primarily set up by him, is being tinkered by the present agglomeration of various shades of political thought composing the majority in the House of Commons. Another great breach has been made in this wonderful structure by the passing of the second clause in the Veto Bill. True, it may be, that it has been passed by an automatic majority, true that discussion has been gagged, yet the fact remains that a body of supposedly sober-minded wiseacres have taken the first step towards the spoliation of British Parliamentary usage.

The first clause of the Bill was the direct outcome of the rejection of the 1909 Budget. The Liberals are in a secondary position, the Irish natural that the enthusiastic body party are "dictators," and to social reformers, dominating their benches, constitution, the Cabinet should resent this precedent and the nation's wishes "wilful and perverse obstruction" have to be swept aside like dust of the furtherance of their pet on a windy day.

**HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.**

The Haldis is out of dock.

A list of ambulances and dead vans is published in the "Gazette" this week.

It is notified that the Court mourning for His late Majesty King Edward VII will terminate at midnight.

The St. Albans arrived in Manila from Melbourne in 33 days. She had one passenger on board.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow will be in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Li Hon Chi appeared Friday morning to answer a charge of printing seditious literature and was remanded, bail being allowed and fixed at \$6,000.

At 6.30 a.m. in Hollywood Road, near the Chinese Recreation Ground, a small girl was attacked by two men. They snatched her gold bangle.

Royal salutes were fired and the warships in the harbour "dressed" in honour of the anniversary of the ascension of King George to the Throne.

Major A. C. Ralph of the 8th Rajputs will be officer in charge of the Visitor Detention Barrack for the ensuing week; Captain G. E. Garnett, R.G.A., officer of the 8th Rajputs, will furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital.

It is notified that ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1880, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper or weather deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th October inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Arthur George Murchison Fletcher to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Arthur Chapman, V.D., or until further notice, with effect from this date.

The ground around the new General Post Office, which for years has been fenced in, is now being cleared ready for the opening of the fine structure next month. The mounds, which were eyesores on the Praya, we are gratified to see, are also vanishing.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Police Sergeant George Sim to be a Sanitary Inspector for Aberdeen, vice Inspector Alfred George Dymond, with effect from this date.

The consignment of 3,600 tins Chinese lard, which was held up by the Customs authorities, Manila, pending the settlement of certain irregularities in the certificate of inspection covering the shipment, has been released by Acting Collector of Customs Stanley, the certificates having been since properly vised by the United States consul general and certified to by authorized inspectors in Hongkong.

His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the rescission of Proclamation No. 2 of the 2nd of February declaring Chefoo, Chin-wang-tao, Dalny and Nowchow, and of Proclamation No. 3 of the 1st March declaring Taku and Tientsin, to be ports or places at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

The meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of April showed the maximum temperature to be 86.9 on the 26th. The greatest fall of rain recorded was on the 12th, with 2.100 inches. The wind reached a velocity of 26.3 miles per hour on the same date, which was the highest for the month. On the 22nd, the sun shone for 11.3 hours with 11 hours on the 26th—the two most brilliant days in the month.

Messrs. W. B. Rigden and W. A. T. Bullock have joined the Volunteers.

A Crown land sale will take place at the Public Works Department on Monday, the 16th inst.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held on Tuesday, when a number of minor matters will be brought up for discussion.

Sergt. E. M. Hayward has resigned from the Volunteers and Corporal C. H. Blason, of the Scouts Company, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Johan Erik Evald Hultman to act as Swedish Consul-General for Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Mr. Henry Dallas' company "The Folies" will pay a return visit to Hongkong on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th inst. They will play at the Theatre Royal, and bumper houses are expected.

The following promotions in the native army have been made: 126th Baluchistan Infantry Havildars Ali Panah and Id Muhammad to be Jemadars, supernumerary to the establishment, consequent on the regiment proceeding on Colonial Service, with effect from March 24th, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from this date.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are constructing a new and substantial wharf, for the Star Ferry Company, on the Hongkong side of the harbour. Steel piles are now being driven in, some of them being over 80 ft. long. It will no doubt be a fine structure, and a credit to both companies.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Henderson Ross, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick or until further notice, with effect from this date.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd days of June, 1911, to be observed as public holidays. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Saturday, the 24th June, 1911, to be observed as a Government holiday.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.

Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., beat S. E. Green, 6-4; 6-2; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap A. Class.

P. H. Klimanek (owes 30.4) beat R. J. Saunders (owes 30.7-9; 6-3; 6-2.

All final matches must be completed on or before Friday, 12th May.

BILLIARDS.

Y.M.C.A. TOURNAMENT.

The following are results of games played at the Y.M.C.A. in connection with their tournament: "A" Class. W. L. M. Grant (scratch) beat M. W. Bishop (120), 250-142. B. Class; W. Anderson (Scratch) beat S. Hore (75), 250-186.

W. Smart, (100) beat W. J. Troakes (140), 250-154.

The South African Senate committee advocates laws to enable settlers to acquire farms, &c.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

It would be not only premature but foolish to congratulate ourselves and the Kwangtung authorities on the "blanketing" of the Canton revolt, despite the fact that from various parts of the province comes the information that "All is quiet." A careful study of the numerous telegrams and news items which the "Telegraph" has been enabled to put before its readers will suggest to most persons conver-

sant with the characteristics of a Chinese rebellion that the present quietude is that of the calm before the storm. We are in a position to say that not only the Canton officials but also the officials of this Colony are far from satisfied that the rebellion has been scotched; that it is, in fact, more pregnant an entity than it was a few hours after the outbreak in the City of Rams.

As we said in this column on Wednesday, we regard the outbreak as a useless attempt to upset existing conditions; but its inability to accomplish its object does not in the least detract from its capacity for harm. The news of the outbreak which the "Telegraph" has published has been most carefully sifted with a view to avoiding anything like sensationalism; nevertheless we cannot close our eyes to the fact that if the overwhelming forces of the Imperial Government have imposed peace, or semi-peace, on Canton, the propaganda, in its most active form, of the revolutionaries is spreading to the more northern coast towns. Fully realising what a general rising would mean to South China, we are constrained to give it as our opinion that both Kwangtung and Fukien are riddled with anti-dynastic feelings and that these are more than likely to spread to adjoining provinces. We have

taken some pains to arrive at the opinions of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong, and these confirm us in our belief that the revolt is far from having been extinguished.

Our own telegrams give news of disturbances over wide areas and in other ways suggest that the smouldering anti-Manchu propaganda is ready to flame forth at any moment between here and Amoy and even farther north.

Although we believe that it would be foolish to be optimistic over the present situation, we have learned from it at least one satisfactory fact. The Kwangtung Government has shown itself capable and courageous in handling the rebellion, and if it has not, as we believe, entirely succeeded in destroying it, the failure must not be put to its account, but must be simply explained by the fact that the south is rotten with rebellion. That the strong hand of the authorities has been felt by the revolutionaries is clearly proved by the threats against Admiral Li, who from the first has done his Emperor's work.

He has inspired respect and fear among his opponents, and not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of peace, we trust he will escape the dangers which surround him. He is too good a man to be lost at this critical juncture, for although we believe that the revolution is a flash in the pan it would be foolish to suppose that it does not contain the germs of a rising that would shake China from the Great Wall to the southernmost corner of Kwangtung.

Leaves of absence, to the United Kingdom, has been granted to 2nd Lieutenant G. de Hoghton, Lt. Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. from 27th May, 1911, to 27th February, 1912.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference in October will discuss limitation of armaments, arbitration, prohibition of serial warfare, etc.

THE PRINTERS' GUILD.

The printers' guild of Hongkong is composed entirely of Chinese, embracing nearly all the printers and compositors in Hongkong.

The guild is about to form itself into a Company, and will issue to its members shares at \$5 each. They will, as soon as sufficient money can be raised, establish themselves in the printing and bookbinding business, purchasing their machinery and type from Japan.

There will be twenty-four names on the Board of Directors, or Committee as they will style themselves. The company will be run by the members of this Committee, who will, at short intervals, retire in rotation to give place to others, anxious to step in and govern the body.

A member out of work will be paid half wages during the period of his idleness, or will be given employment by the company.

This new venture it is hoped will strengthen the hands of the guild that they will be able to dictate terms to all employers, other than Chinese, and even to Chinese who are not interested in their guild.

This is a free advertisement.

SUNDAY TRADING.

MR. CHURCHILL HOPES TO PREVENT IT SPREADING.

Mr. Winston Churchill received at the Home Office recently a deputation from the Imperial Sunday Alliance, the Free Church Council, and the Federation of Welsh Churches, who desired to make representations to him on the subject of the Shop Hours Bill as it affects Sunday trading.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., introduced the deputation, and among those composing it were the Bishop of London, Monsignor Butt (representing the Archbishop of Westminster), Lord Kinnaird, Lord Haddo, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, and the Rev. T. B. Meyer. Mr. Churchill, in replying, said the evil of Sunday trading was a grave and growing one, and under the present law there was no effective means of checking it. He was not attempting in this bill to deal with the general habits of people on Sunday, or to bring about the Sunday closing of public houses, theatres, or cinematograph shows, but he did seek to arrest the further extension of the evil of Sunday trading.

In framing the bill he had sought not to overturn vested interests which had grown up, and therefore he had to make certain exceptions.

The difficulty with which he was confronted was that custom and practice varied so much in different parts of the country, that exceptions which were necessary to prevent injustice in one part of the country would have the effect of giving licence to new exceptions in other places. For instance, Sunday markets had grown up in London, and he could not, by ukase from Whitehall, deprive people of an essential part of their livelihood. What he could do was to prevent new areas being created. To take another instance, he believed the majority of hairdressers were in favour of Sunday closing, but in some districts hairdressers did a large part of their business on that day. Then, too, in the case of motorists and cyclists, there must be places open for repairs.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

He had been urged to restrict the sale of Sunday newspapers, but that raised serious questions. Sunday newspapers had come into existence, and were great organizations. If they were suddenly prohibited from selling on Sundays the effect would be to ruin enormous businesses, and he could not contemplate that for a moment. He would sooner leave Parliament than make himself responsible for that. He hoped the deputation would consider what they got by this bill as well as the respects in which it fell short of their desires.

SUPREME COURT.

CLAIMS BY INDIAN WATCHMEN.

CAN AN INFANT BE SUED?

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazelton, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Shuddi Singh and Hurnam Singh, watchmen, sued A. F. Baptista to recover the sums of \$380 and \$180, respectively, due under promissory notes dated the 8th December, 1910, and the 19th November, 1910. Mr. M. Rendell Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for both the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The first plaintiff was called into the box and proved his claim. Mr. Jackson—How much did you lend?

Witness—\$380.

You ask us to believe that that amount does not include interest?—No, it does not. There was a verbal agreement for interest at 5 per cent. per month.

Did the defendant sign the document as guarantor?—He said "Rosario is my friend and I want to stand guarantor to him."

Where was the document signed?—Outside the gate of the tram station.

Did Rosario pay you any interest?—No.

None whatever?—No.

Did you know the age of the defendant?—No.

Rosario?—No.

Mr. Harris said his friend evidently intended to plead infancy. He did not know whether his Lordship would be against him or not on that point.

His Lordship—I don't know. He may be 100. It's a question whether you are prepared to admit his age?

Mr. Harris—No, I'm not.

Defendant said he was employed in Messrs. Vieira and Company and drew a salary of \$35 a month. He lived with his father and paid him \$25 a month for board. The balance of \$10 went to pay for his clothes. He was 10 years old. He signed the document at the door of H. Price and Company. Only \$200 was handed to him.

His Lordship—And you signed \$380?—Yes.

Mr. Jackson—Was the money handed direct to you? In your hand?—Yes.

Was Rosario present?—Yes.

What did you do with the money?—I handed it to Rosario.

In the plaintiff's presence?—Yes.

What was the first intimation you had of this loan?—Rosario spoke to me about it. He came to me several times and asked me to stand guarantor to him.

His Lordship—Did you notice the wording of the document "We promise to pay on demand jointly and severally"?—Yes, I wrote it out. Rosario dictated to me.

Was this the first time you signed a promissory note?—I can't remember. I think I signed once before.

His Lordship—You say this was not your first experience. When did you sign a promissory note before?—In September for \$100.

Has that been paid off?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—Was the \$100 handed to you?—I received \$20. His Lordship—Was \$100 actually paid?—There were four of us and we each got \$20.

You borrowed \$80?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—Then if that is so, why did you sign for \$380 when you received \$200 only in this case as you say?—That's the usual practice.

What you say now doesn't quite agree with what you said a few moments before. You ought to have signed for \$155 at that rate. I took \$100 and signed for \$150.

Then what you said about borrowing \$80 and signing for \$100 is all wrong?—We each got \$22 and something.

Why not speak the truth straightforward and say you borrowed \$80 and signed \$100?—I got \$20. I gave us \$80.

Oh, now it is \$80!

At this point, defendant seemed bewildered and confused and let off a string of incoherent statements.

How long have you been in your present employ?—Two years.

On what salary did you start?—\$20.

When you signed the promissory note, did plaintiff ask you what your salary was?—No.

You signed first and then Rosario?—Yes.

That's the usual practice when a person stands guarantor?—Yes.

Now you signed this document promising to pay \$35 a month and only ten days before you had signed one for \$20 a month, making \$55 a month. Why did you do that?—Because I knew Rosario was drawing \$85 a month from the Dutch Bank.

How old are you?—Nineteen.

How do you know?—Because I was born in 1891.

How do you know?—I heard from my mother.

So it's merely hearsay?—Yes. His Lordship at this stage said he did not know what the practice was regarding the question of infancy.

Mr. Harris—It must be strictly proved by calling either the father or mother.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—How do you know you are 19?—I saw it on my birth certificate.

Mr. Harris—So you only know it from what you have seen of it? His Lordship—But the birth certificate is conclusive evidence?

Mr. Harris—Every defense must be proved.

His Lordship (To defendant)—Can you produce the certificate?—I think I can.

You think you can? Is it at home?—I think so.

When did you last see it?—Five years ago (Laughter).

Did you ask your mother?—Yes. When did you last ask her? Within a day or two?—No.

Later, it transpired that defendant's father was employed in Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office. Mr. Jackson urged the father's evidence was admissible.

His Lordship—I'm afraid I cannot accept the father's statement.

Mr. Jackson dealt with the question of infancy. The Ordinance provided that no person should be precluded from suing or being sued by reason of his not having attained the age of 21 years. That Ordinance applied to Summary Jurisdiction in certain instances. It was entirely a matter of procedure.

His Lordship—How does it affect procedure?

Because in summary jurisdiction the question of infancy comes in.

You mean he must have a guardian and so on?—Yes.

Simply a matter of procedure?—Yes.

In conclusion, Mr. Jackson submitted that the mere statement of the defendant was sufficient for the purposes of that case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—Mr. Jackson is prepared to rest his case there.

Mr. Harris in reply said that the point had already been decided by the Full Court. The object of the Ordinance was quite clear. It applied to cases where there were trifling amounts not exceeding the sum of \$1,000. His friend was trying to stultify the Ordinance. The Ordinance stated that "No person shall be precluded from suing or being sued by reason of his not having attained the age of 21 years," etc. His friend contended that those persons could be exempted.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

The Weather Forecast.

On the 6th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen in E. Japan, the depression having moved away over the Pacific.

Pressure is giving way over N. China owing to a depression which appears to be moving Eastwards over Manchuria.

The area of pressure remains over the Yangtze valley.

Moderate E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate; misty; probably some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

A POINT IN LICENSING LAW.

POLICE PROSECUTION FAILS.

Mr. E. R. Halifax gave an interesting decision, this morning, at the Magistracy, on a point of licensing law, raised by Mr. Roader Harris on Tuesday. The case concerned a charge, brought against David Frohman, licensee of "The Land we Live In," of allowing a woman to serve in his bar on the 23rd ult.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and police evidence was given showing that a watch had been kept on his house on the evening of the day in question. During a period of 1.1-4 hours, according to the police, a woman played the piano, and served British sailor, an American sailor, and a civilian.

Mr. Harris called no witnesses, but raised a point of law. The position of the defendant, he said, was that he held a licence in Hongkong for the sale of liquors. This had been granted to him under the ordinance of 1898 as amended in 1909. It was granted for the payment of certain fees and under specific conditions. It was a contract between the government and his client, whereby so long as he fulfilled the conditions he should have power to carry on the business of a publican. The ordinance of 1911 had been passed in which additional conditions, which had not been set out in the original licence, had been imposed. His client under the licence had the vested right to carry on his business for a whole year under certain conditions, and there was no power in the legislature to impose other conditions unless it was provided that the ordinance was retrospective and the ordinance of 1911 was not. He submitted that under the existing licence a man had every right to employ a woman in the bar up to November 31st next despite the ordinance of 1911. It was an important right that a man should have a woman on the place, though she may not be a barmaid, to look after the Chinese, etc. Finally, if his client were to be proceeded against, it must be under the ordinance, under which the licence had been granted, and not under one passed since.

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BEGGING AND GIVING.

The other day, a British magistrate placidly proposed, apparently in so many words, that not only beggars should be punished, but also anyone who gives to beggars. Legally, this may be stated in the following two judgments: (1) that every poor man may be presumed to be deceiving; (2) that every rich man may be presumed to be wilfully deceived. The first opinion, if not quite logically clear, is quite legally established. The second is new, and seems even slightly improbable. I wish I knew what that magistrate meant. Does he mean that it is a crime to give help where it is needed? Or does he mean that it is a crime to make a mistake about where it is needed? On either line of thought, I should enjoy watching him draft the Act of Parliament.

This is a moral matter, on which we must get our ideas clear, and I propose to clear my own ideas and yours, whether you like it or not. What is a beggar? A beggar is a man who asks help from another man solely in the name of something extraneous but common—as kinship or charity, the Fatherhood of God, or the brotherhood of man. He does not ask for the bread because he can at once give you the money, as in commerce. He does not ask for the bread because he will soon be able to pass you the mustard, as in Society. He asks you for the bread because you are supposed to be under an ancient law of pity, by which (as it is written) if a man ask you for bread you will not give him a stone. That is what a beggar is. He is a man who begs—that is, he is a man who asks, without any clear power of return, except the opportunity he offers you to fulfil your own ideals.

WHO IS A BEGGAR?

Thus, a man drowning in mid-ocean is a beggar; a man hailing wildly from a desert island is a beggar; a total stranger cast up on an alien coast (as any of us who like yachting might be any day) is a beggar. That is to say, any help extended to them must rest solely on the fact that they have the human form or the appearance of agony. It cannot possibly rest on any assumption that they will pay it back in service to the State. The man drowning in the sea might be Jack the Ripper. The man hailing from the desert island might be Peter the Painter. As for the man wrecked from the yacht—well, really, if you think of some of the people who go about in yachts, you will feel that Jack the Ripper and Peter the Painter are pillars of the Commonwealth in comparison. Briefly, any person in any position, is a beggar who has nothing but thanks to give for a service.

It is unnecessary to say what we do to such people when they are poor—that is, when we are practically sure that they will never have anything to give but the thanks. We jail them like thieves. To anyone who really respects our modern law (if there is anyone who respects it), the phrase in the New Testament must sound strangely and even weirdly optimistic. The sacred text takes for granted that a common man, if asked for bread, will not give a stone. But when a man asks us for bread, we pelt him with stones. Nay, we do more than pelt him; we surround him with stones; we brick him in and bury him with stones.

When next you or I pass one of our great modern prisons, let us lift up our eyes to those polished, flat, interminable walls. Let us admit the calm enormity and the cold weight of those serrated and cemented rocks. And then let us remember that many men must be sealed inside them simply because they asked for food. It has been the horrible folly of some Scriptural prophecy. They asked for bread; and they received—these stones. So far all is simple. A beggar is any man who asks in the name of charity, like a drowning man, or a man on a desert island. But the first man may be a drowning Duke; the second may own many other islands, by no means desert.

In big civilizations, however, crowded and full of familiar custom, we come to know pretty quickly when a man is really poor, when he will probably never be able to repay up except with gratitude. Then, we put him in jail. That is all quite simple, if scarcely with a Christian simplicity. But what is far from simple

MONEY IN THE COLONY.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks. Average Specie Amount in Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 5,624,339 4,000,000

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 13,492,750 0,000,000

National Bank of China, Limited, 24,815 Nil.

Total, ... 10,141,904 13

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kolo, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., June 16.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., June 10. "ALBAN LINE" ... Fri., July 7.

"MONTRÉAL" ... Wed., June 28.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., July 28.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., July 22. "ALBAN LINE" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Sept. 8.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montreal" ... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First, Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate, on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRAWDFOOD, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG } NAMSANG ... Friday, 8th May, Noon.
& CALCUTTA } CHEONGSHING Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } LAISANG Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
& CALCUTTA } WINGSANG Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
MANILA } MAUSANG Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN } MAUSANG Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kuasang," "Namsang" and "Fookwang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kolo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanking.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

[8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer Tons Captain On or about
"KUMERIC" 6,252 G. B. McGill. 30th May
"LUERIC" 6,400 J. Mathie. 30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, South America and South America. Will call at Amoy and Kowloon if sufficient inducement offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucero" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

[805]

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI—TAMSUI.

For Steamer Tons Sails on
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... "Mathilde" Sunday, May 7, 9 a.m.

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

Telephone 805;

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, AKI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 10th
LONDON AND CAPT. K. Nomura, Tons 7,000 May, at Daylight.
ANTWERP VIA MISHIMA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 24th
SINGAPORE, CAPT. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 May, at Daylight.
PENANG, OO KAGA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th
LOMBO AND CAPT. M. Hagiwara, Tons 7,000 June, at Daylight.
PORT SAID...

VICTORIA, B.C., KAMAKURA MARU, SATURDAY, 20th
& SEATTLE ... CAPT. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., KAWA MARU, TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
& SEATTLE via KAWA MARU, TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
KELLOGG, SHANG- INABA MARU, TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
HAI, MOJI, KURE, YOKOYAMA, SHI- MIZO & YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY & MEL- KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
BOURNE, via MANILA, TURN- YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE, CAPT. J. Nagao, Tons 6,000 CAPT. M. Winkel, Tons 6,000

SHANGHAI, HAKATA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 10th May.
MOJI & KOBE CAPT. A. Mackay, Tons 7,000

NAGASAKI, KO- YAWATA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 10 a.m.
BE and YOKO- HAMA CAPT. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000

KOBE and YOKO- ATSUTA MARU, THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 a.m.
HAMA CAPT. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000

BOMBAY, &c. COLOMBO MARU, TUESDAY, 16th May.
BOMBAY, &c. CAPT. Salter, Tons 6,000

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries dock passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KORE MOJI NAGASAKI
RETURN. RETURN. RETURN. RETURN.

1st Class \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd \$ 80 \$ 70 \$ 60 \$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobo 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Clinton Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL.

SHANGHAI CHINHUA 6th May, M'night.

TIENTSIN KUEIHOW 9th 9 a.m.

TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG KWANGSE 9th 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO KAIFONG 9th 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tsun" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft, saloon accommodation of an. "Kafong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chekiang, Linan, Chinqua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murry Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

104

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SATURDAY MAY 6 1911

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Scandia 13th May

Slavonia 4th June

Seg. via 15th June

Specia 1st July

Silevia 12th July

S. A. Andria 1st June

C. Ford. Ladix 28th July

S.S. Freienfeld 9th June

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Line,

Hongkong Office.

[966]

CANTON NEWS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

BIG DISCOVERY OF

BOMBS.

After the accident to the official at the Military Training Department, the Canton officials thought it dangerous to

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

A GREAT MISTAKE AT DUBAI.

Karachi, April 8th.—A Persian Gulf correspondent writes to the "Sind Gazette" as follows:—"The Dubai incident has done more harm than good to British prestige in these parts. The Arab—otherwise a good and hospitable friend—once offended, is hard to reconcile. It is stated it was only through intervention of the Sheikh of Dubai that the total slaughter of the entire landing party from H. M. S. "Hyacinth" was averted. They state positively that a respectable, innocent man's house was attacked and invaded during the night when all the inmates were asleep, and as no arms were found in the house it was considered a great insult. "The people add that the rifles handed over were collected from those allowed to import arms under treaty, and that it was under great pressure and threat of bombardment of the town that its 50,000 were paid down. The Arabs now will have nothing to do with anything British. They do not allow any European to land at Dubai who may represent any British company's interests.

"As the outlook is ominous, Colonel Cox has deemed it necessary to revisit those parts, and it is only he who can conciliate the Arab and make a friend of him again. Although they refused to take back the money they paid, great things are expected from the Resident's visit and there is no doubt that the special tact, combined with the assability of Colonel Cox, will stand him in good stead at this difficult moment.

"As anticipated, the Afghans are not very quiet, and as reported by Blower, some are already approaching the Southern coast of Eastern Persia. Only lately four Afghans, disguised as dervishes, arrived at Bunder Abbas from the interior, but were at once detected by the Indian police on special duty and duly deported to Karachi. They were reported to have been spies sent in advance, and more gangs are expected to arrive in due time. The British Consulate at Bunder Abbas has been put in a thorough defensive state to repulse any attack from the gut-rumors who are reported to be marching down-wards through Eastern Persia.

"It is rumored that H.M.S. "Perseus" pursued two "thows" laden with arms, and finding they were hard pressed they ran into the harbour of Kishim Island, where a man-of-war is keeping them under close surveillance, and will soon effect their capture. During the summer months of last year the vigilance of the Eastern squadron in the Persian Gulf slackened a bit, and, owing to the excessive heat, some of the ships left for India, but this year every ship's crew will have to stand to their guns, as the gun-runners are becoming active."

INDIAN NEWS.

An unknown man, who must have trespassed on the lines, was knocked down and killed by an early morning passenger train, some distance away from the Chundanga Station on the E.B.S. Railway, says the "Indian Daily News." When the Police arrived on the scene, some time after, to remove the body, they found only the bones left. The body, it is said, had been devoured by vultures and crows. The District Magistrate of Nudia, who was informed of the occurrence, has called for an explanation from the Sub-Inspector of Police, as to why he did not proceed to the scene earlier. An enquiry is proceeding to ascertain who is responsible for the accident.

Mr. H. Macnaghten, of No. 12 Belvedere Road, Alipur, was riding his horse on the maidan, when one of the stirrups broke. The horse bolted, and ran towards the Canal Road. It dashed Mr. Macnaghten against a wall near the Kidderpore Bridge. The horse continued its wild career but was eventually secured. Mr. Macnaghten's leg was injured. He jumped into a tram car and proceeded home.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET).

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING at 9.15 p.m. sharp.
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE
MISS GRACE WILSON: MISS GRACE VYVENE.
The only place to pass an enjoyable evening. Electric Lamp Throughout Theatre.
SPECIAL PICTURES THIS WEEK.
"THE HOBBLE SKIRT." THE HEART FORGIVES.
SHOOTING RAPIDS IN JAPAN and A MAX LINDER.

OPENING MONDAY, 8th May, 1911.
CHAS. MACKAYE. Scotch Comedian.IN IMPERSONATION OF HARRY LAUDER.
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph
Theatre,
Des Vaux Road Central.
THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS.
UP-TO-DATE SPLENDID
FILMS.
A Big Bit of the Eminent Authors:
Mr. Falanto BARITONE
Miss Salvati SOPRANO
Miss Bascans Do.
HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.

2 Performances: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Matinees:Saturdays & Sundays, 4.30 p.m.
Coming, the well-known Troupe
CHING-LING-FOO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK

Next Door to the Empire.

This Rink will be open during the
month of May, from 4 p.m.

3 SESSIONS DAILY: 5 to 7 p.m.

7.15 to 8.45 p.m. 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [850]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug. 1910. [84]

GRANITE &

MARBLE

Monuments

REPAIRS

& CLEANING

UNDERTAKEN.

WREATHS.

[874]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAMATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K82.

R. WOOD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [931]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR
GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power
RUBY COLOUR
CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$7. per hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

63, Des Vaux Road Central. [48]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUC-
TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools
installed throughout the Works.50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE
for
Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG, LIMITED.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

TAIKOO DOCKY

To-day's
Advertisement.AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"

Captain J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, clouted, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May 1911. [1118]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.	May 6.
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 11/16
Do. Demand	1/92
Do. 4 months' sight	1/94
France—Bank T.T.	2.283
America—Bank T.T.	4
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.841
India T.T.	135
Do. Demand	1951
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	747
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 773	83
Japan—Bank T.T.	83
Java—Bank T.T.	1083
Buying.		
4 months' sight H.C.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight H.C.	1/10 3/16
80 days' sight San Fr. & N. York 141	4
4 months' sight do.	451
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel- bourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.33
6 months' sight do.	2.35
4 months' sight Germany	1.83
Bar Silver	24 9/16
Bank of England rate	3%
Sovereign	\$10.98

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Persia) 10th inst.
English (Devanha) 10th inst.
American (Korea) 19th inst.
American (Siberia) 30th inst.

The H.A.L. s.s. Suevia left Shanghai on 6th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 9th inst., p.m.

The s.s. Arratnday from Calcutta left Singapore on 5th inst., afternoon, and may be expected here on 11th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nakata Maru, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst.

The P.O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Devanha left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., at 5 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress Japan arrived at Kobe at 1.30 p.m., on 5th inst., and left again at midnight same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 6th inst.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s s.s. Korea from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on 6th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due here on 10th inst., and will be dispatched from this port at 1 p.m., on 27th inst., for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ARRIVALS.

Halvard, Nor. s.s. 1,006, C. Anderson, 6th May—Bangkok
27th April, Gen.—A. T. & Co.Merapi, Br. s.s. 1,480, E. Uldal, 5th May—Semarang and
Singapore 29th April, Sugar
—Kin Ty Loo & Co.Pathewar, Br. s.s. 4,834, E. W. Bruce, 5th May—London
29th Mar., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

POST OFFICE.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 4,118, W. G. McArthur, 6th May—Australian Ports via Manila 5th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Bulgravia, Ger. s.s. 4205, Th. Hildebrandt, 6th May—Shanghai 2nd May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,301, J. Yamaguchi, 6th May—Foochow 3rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chinluu, Br. s.s. 1,916, Bonson, 6th May—Canton 5th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Salahadj, Dutch s.s. 1,237, J. Reddock, 6th May—Balik Papan 26th April, Gen.—A. P. & Co.

Bloemfontein, Br. s.s. 2,958, J. B. Paterson, 6th May—Singapore 1st May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Hindis, for Swatow, Salahadj, for Tarakan, Chengsing, for Canton, Hainan, for Swatow, Suverio, for Moji.

Pukul-maru, for Calcutta, Glenstrae, for Moji, Germania, for Penang, Kweilin, for Amoy, Po-hawar, for Tainan.

St. Albans, for Shanghai, Bulgravia, for Singapore, Prosper, for Kanata, Daigaku-maru, for Swatow, Chinluu, for Shanghai, Mathilde, for Hoihow, Bloemfontein, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Memnon, for Saigon, Vario, for Saigon, Singan, for Haiphong, Glenstrae, for Calcutta, Kweilin, for Shanghai, Cheongsing, for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Por Albans, arrived on 6th May, from Sydney, &c.

Candida, Sister Maderolas, Miss Dupree, W. S. Consuelo Grieve, John Octavia, Sister Jacobsen, Alfred Utley, G. P. Koon, A. B. Wright, Tobias

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Por Americo Maru, for San Francisco on 5th May.

Abbott, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Butollo, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Mackenzie Barrie, Mrs. M. Marshall, Rev. Biddle, Mrs. and Miss Miller, J. F. Bratt, O. Nathiessen, Masters (3) Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Nathiessen, Mr. Champlin, Mrs. & Mrs. Caborn, R. C. Cole, Miss A. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, Mr. & Mrs. Doren, Mrs. and Mrs. C. D. Miss Van Osborne, H. C. Dunning, Mr. & Polley, Miss M. Mrs. H. Davis, Mrs. B. Patterson, Miss Dalrymple, Lieut. Phipps, L. E. and Mrs. Eddy, L. do. Fawell, Mrs. Prinzhorn, Prof. Grilliths, Miss M. Rafalski C. Russell, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, J. K. Hawkins, N. B. Shirashu, M. Hood, Mr. & Mrs. Spragus, Mrs. G. Holt, F. Sattolphi, Miss Heymann, Mrs. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Iroy, W. S. Sayors, Mrs. Kwasawki, H. Shan, S. L. Kimberley, Mr. Scholtz, Mr. & Mrs. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Speicher, Mr. & Lubbock, Mrs. Mrs. and Miss Schut, Dr. and Lee, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Leavitt, J. M. L. Little, Miss S. B. Taylor, Misses Myer, Mrs. B. I. W. Mignoll Tomlinson, H. Munson, S. N. Watheiron, McDowell, Miss Master A. Warner, Miss G. McDowell, Miss Williams, Miss C. Yamamoto, S. Moore

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd May—Achilles, Denbighshire, Pome, 5th May—Ajax, Astyanax, Nubia, Palawan, Peleus, Polynesia, Siam, Slavonia, Stentor, Prowen, Buffalo.

Arrivals at Home—2nd May—Paking, Braemar, Peleus, 5th May—Hirano Maru, Lutzw.

May 5 at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer..... 30.01 29.92

Temperature.... 70 78

Humidity..... 82 88

Rainfall..... —

VESSELS IN PORT.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Public are informed that the Parcel Mails for the British Post Office at Shanghai and Hankow placed on board the s.s. Asia have been lost in the wreck.

The China, with the Siberian Mail is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Tourano, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on Monday, the 8th inst.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow—Por Hainan, 7th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamai—Per Daigaku-maru, 7th May, 9 a.m.

Penang and Rangoon—Per Germania, 7th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe—Per St. Albans, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 8th May, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Nanusang, 8th May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Por Sui Tai, 8th May, 11.15 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobs and Yokohama (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nera, 8th May, 4 p.m.

Tientsin—Por Kuchow, 8th May, 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiching, 9th May, 10 a.m.

Anping and Takao—Per Yechigo-maru, 9th May, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Por Tourano, 9th May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Por Sui Tai, 9th May, 11.15 p.m.

Tsingtao, Chefo and Nanchwang—Por Kwang-ko, 9th May, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Illo—Per Kaifong, 9th May, 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Aki-maru, 9th May, 5 p.m.

Port Bayard and Haiphong—Si-kiang, 10th May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Por Hainan, 10th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobs and Yokohama—Por Yawata-maru, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Illo—Per Rubi, 10th May, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE—Por Duranha, 10th May, 4 p.m.

Por Chongking, 11th May, 11 a.m.

Syatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 12th May, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu, Illo, Thursday Is-land, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adel-ville, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle—Por Kunan-maru, 12th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobs, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Hon-olulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Por Tenyo-maru, 12th May, noon.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Por Laiyang, 13th May, 10 a.m.

Sourabaya—Por Tjilatjap, 13th May, 10 a.m.

Singapore, Ponang and Bombay—Por Capri, 13th May, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Por Delta, 13th May, noon.

Manila, Cebu and Illo—Per Wing-sang, 13th May, 1 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Por Bolow, 31st May, 11 a.m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 5th, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Hakodate 6a 29.92 — NNE 4 —

Tokio .. 29.87 — SW 3 —

Nagasaki .. 29.90 — NNE 2 —

Chitose .. — — — —

W'haiwei 3a 30.22 53.48 N 5 b

Hankow 6a — — — —

K'kiang .. 30.18 65.00 NE 3 or

Shanghai 9a 30.22 55.80 N 1 om

Guttsfall .. 30.20 55.74 NNE 4 om

Sharp P'k .. 30.21 70.85 E 4 o

Amoy .. 29.97 76.77 SW 1 b

Swatow .. 29.93 78.86 NNE 1 b

Canton 9a 30.01 78.82 W 1 b

Hongkong 10a 30.01 79.82 E 1 b

Gap Rock .. 29.97 — E 8 —

C. St. J. .. 30.01 72 — E 1 or

Hooi .. 29.96 84.71 SE 2 o

Cebu .. 29.92 85 — N 1 b

Labuan .. 29.94 84 — —

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adye, Major McIntyre, C. & Andrew, J. I. & Mrs. Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. D. Merocki, J.

Bost, Capt. A. Meyer, B. H. Boeck, L. J. C. Brown, Mrs. A. Miller, H. Mitcholl, Mrs. Brown, Miss H. Mitchelmore, E. L. Montieth, S.